I do it right."

My plow is a No. 144 Syracuse. I sent to the factory and had a seed point made three or four inches wider than the common point that will out eighteen inches, then I went to a machine shop and had a cutter made and tempered like a kuife so that I could keep a keen edge on it. When I had everything right I went to plowing, and the farmers around here say it was the prettiest piece of plowing they ever saw.

For good results you want a good team, a good teamster and a good man at the plow. I believe all these are necessary. My advice to a man who has heart trouble or a "quitting streak" in him is not to attempt to plow a meadow, but when well plowed it is the best paying farm land I have had anything to do with. Osgood Crawford.

Kennebec County, Me.

The Game Nulsance In Vermont.

In its crop report for September, out today, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture includes an article on "Commercial Pork Making and Pig Raising in New England," by A. A. Southwick, farm superintendent at the Taunton Insane Asylum. This report will be sent free on application to J. Lewis Elisworth, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, State House, Boston, and those wishing it may have their names placed on the mailing list for future issues.

In its crop report for September, out today, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture includes an article on "Commercial Pork Making and Pig Raising in New England," by A. A. Southwick, farm superintendent at the Taunton Insane Asylum. This report will be sent free on application to J. Lewis Elisworth, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, State House, Boston, and those wishing it may have their names placed on the mailing list for future issues.

In this article Mr. Southwick says: "The question might be asked why we should engage in this industry in Massachusetts and New England generally, and the only answer can be, because there is an unlimited demand for the products of this immense and growing industry. Another reason is that our climate seems to be an ideal one for the thrift and general health of this class of animals. True, many will say the hired help problem must be solved before we can branch out very much in carrying out an idea which would probably be considered an experiment with most farmers. To the doubting minds we would say, make a beginning and the problem will solve itself."

Discussing the question of breed Mr. Southwick advocated the bacon hog for New England, the West producing the larding in immense quantities. The Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds are the best examples of the bacon hog, the only possible objection to the latter being the summer care and shelter of swine is next taken up. Three

MRs. FRED J. AMES.

Brief Form Comments.

Peterboro, N. H.

ful one of color. The summer care and shelter of swine is next taken up. Three acres of grass and one of rape will feed a

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO.,

ISSUED WEEKLY AT

NO. & STATE STREET,

louton, Mass.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and mitelligent portion of the community. Intered as second-class mail matter.

Farm Pork Making

ns

ers com

of

m-

ISIC

TH.

fort, and lamp on

burgh.

table

No More imbing Trees. r itself

's use.

ceipt of

S CO.,

POUTS

gth, 814 in.

h label. ngth, 3% ins.

lyn, N. Y.

tains TIVE)

er g. n. Light Slate

WORKS. N. Y.

RS' NGE

S

R TRAP

carload of pigs, from fifty to fifty-five, throughout the season.

The writer lays great emphasis on the importance of the influence of heredity in pig raising. Good-natured mothers are a necessity, and pigs from their litters should be saved for breeders, especially if they are good ones. Select the boar from a litter whose ancestors are noted for the good qualities that should be combined in the perfect hog. Look for one that is as good over the hips as over the shoulders. You will not find this kind plentiful.

As for accommodations, says Mr. Southwick, start with what you have, and if you are prosperous you will feel encouraged to arrange more comfortably. Many hints as to the laying out of a well-arranged plant.

Mrs. Freed J. Ames.

are prosperous you will feel encouraged to arrange more comfortably. Many hints as to the laying out of a well-arranged plant are given, and the comparative advantages of one or two very long buildings and a number of smaller ones, systematically number of smaller ones, systematically arranged, discussed at length. Marketing also receives its share of attention in the

anumber of smaller ones, systematically arranged, discussed at length. Marketing also receives its share of attention in the article, the proper time and weight being discussed.

In closing, Mr. Sonthwick says: "I look for increasing interest along this profitable line of farming, although I appreciate the strong hold of the two rival industriesdairy and poultry farming. There is room for all of them and plenty of chance for improvement."

Plewing Meadow Land.

My land is on a brook. I have about two hundred rods in length, which is meadow all right, but not what you might term springy land. It is soft enough in places so we nad to keep one pair of horses on the sod to be able to pull the others out of the mud. We have two kinds of meadow hard, when we have two kinds of meadow hard, which is meadow all right, but not what you might term springy land. It is soft enough in places so we nad to keep one pair of horses on the mod. We have two kinds of meadow hard, when there is a demand—and at such prices as the market indicates—Andrew J. Mitchell, Hillsborough County, N. H.

In regard to the tussocks or nigger heads, those that are not larger than the furrow will turn over all right by outling them of smooth at the top of the ground with a grub hoe. Where they are too long, in the ground and out, my method is to out around them, put on a chain and pull them out as you would an aching tooth.

I had been working this mesdow land for about twolve years with poor success, until I fitted a plow and took team enough so I could plow down through it and get below the roots.

Some six years ago I plowed what we would term here a swamp for a neighbor on which he put a light coat of dressing, and it has cut an abundance of fart quality hay ever since. I think, ordinarily, the mesdow land will be good for four or five years after the first plowing.

My seeding of any large smount was only two years ago. I used no dressing, no feetinger of any kind, and had a good crop of oat the first plowing.

My seeding of any large smount w

land will be good for four or five years after
the first plowing.

My seeding of any large amount was only
two years ago. I used no dressing, no fertilizer of any kind, and had a good crop of
outs the first year, while last year from the
three agree I cut about five ton of as good
hay as I ever cut.

On another plees I planted three quarter
acre to potatoes, in June about half the
plees was drowned out so I only secured
about half a crop from the flooded section,
but in the fall dug three hundred bushals

Northern New York Notes The yield is not quite up to expectation at there is considerable rot; in many casefully one-half the crop is affected. The not affected are of fine quality. The print the shipping stations is forty cents p

ples are in fair supply and are bring-od prices, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel.

like, and a framework of studding, and a framework of studding, and two feet apart, be erected on it. here the weather is often exceedingly building paper should be used on both of the studding, and, in addition to the interior lined with matched lumber he exterior with studding, both put on matally: If the paper is put on like-

YOUNG AYRSHIRE COW, TRIFETS' BEST

shelter of swine is next taken up. Three acres of grass and one of rape will feed a carload of pigs, from fifty to fifty-five, ter and, in a small way, eggs. Always put the after-growth in our meadows was never better. Our siles are all filled with a good between the studding can be filled with dry quality of ensilege corn. Frests have held planer shavings. Such a wall is practically

Celery for Winter.

To store celery for winter use, the plants should be dug up, with the roots adhering and packed closely in long, sarrow boxes with rather dry cand. These boxes should have holes bored in the sides, and when water has been conveyed to the roots of the plants through the apertures, the whole should be set away in a cool place exempt from excessive humidity. Properly put up in this way, nothing more will be required except to water the roots occasionally, and, as in the first place, it should, in order to prevent rot, be accomplished through the holes in the boxes. The fact is, moisture cannot safely be supplied to celery plants from above unless they are packed very locely, and the conditions are such that plenty of air can circulate around them.

Milford, N. Y. Frand O. Sinlay.

quality of ensilage corn. Frests have held off well. No killing frosts occurred up to Oct. 7, when there was light frost, with thermometer at 34°. We expect the excellent quality of fall feed will put stock in prime condition for winter.

I. L. Sheldon.

Clinton County, N. Y.

Celery for Winter.

To store celery for winter use, the plants should be dug up with the roots adhering and packed closely in long, narrow boxes with rather dry cand. These boxes should have holes bored in the sides, and when the comportable in almost any sort of weather.

Stock Keeper.

I took 34 acres of the very highest, driest and poorest section of my field, one hundred feet above the water line, and intensely cultivated it with my double-action entaway harrow to the depth of six inches or more, then I sowed twenty-five pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre. June 3 also sowed eight hundred pounds of high-grade fertiliser per acre.

Trees ingreen the apparament of all books and the first places, it should, in order to be command a serior process. The first between The

G. A. CLARK.

Watering Sheep.

It is a matter of vital importance that sheep have plenty of pure, frush water to drink at all times of the year, and especially during het weather. Then the surface of the fields is more or less covered by decomposing substances, in which are often secreted disease germs and eggs of parasites, and if these have an opportunity to develop life they are liable to cause trouble even among the healthlest flocks. It is impossible for nafural land drainage not to accumulate large quantities of infected waste in low situations, where if sheep run, without access to better water, they must of necessity drink it. As the water drunk is absorbed directly into the blood, they thus cannot help but take into theirs with the water all the impurities that are dissolved in it, and many of those not dissolved, but suspended in it because of their exceedingly small bulk. Hence it is that impure water becomes a source of infection and produces disease.

As a rule, clear running water is the best or sheep, as it likewise is for all other nimals. It undergoes complete exposure nimals. It undergoes complete expose the air, and that tends to the decomp

animals. It undergoes complete exposure to the air, and that tends to the decomposition and neutralising of the organic matter in it. The water of a clear, swiftly flowing brook in which speckled trout will live is almost invariably safe to drink, either by man or beast. Water from sandstone or sinte rock, also, is generally pure.

Water from lineatone, however, especially if magnesia is mixed with it, may be very injurious. It is liable to produce various troublesome diseases, and one of these known as gotter, is exceedingly common. It causes a swelling of the glands of the throat, the subsymment of which is soft and baggy. It is true that this aliment may be due to other causes, but water containing too much of lime and magnesia is capable, nevertheless, of producing it.

Accordingly, if such water must be used, pains should be taken to purify it. Exposing it to the air will do this too certain degree, but in order to eliminate all danger water, known to be charged with organic matter or other undesirable substances.

water, known to be charged with organic matter or other undesirable substances, should be filtered through sand. It may be done in any convenient way, and sometimes, when there is plenty of water, by causing it to flow through a channel having a sandy bed. Run far enough, this will make very badw ater pure and safe to use.

PRED O. SIBLEY.

Otsego County, N. Y.

Fighting the Moth Caterpillors.

The gypsy moth campaign continues with vigor in various parts of the section north and east of Boston, the work being done by private land owners, by towns and through the co-operation of the State commission. The illustrations show some of the seemes in the infested district, and suggest the manner of doing the work.

The bare condition of the trees in some of the pictures shows in a striking manner the ravages of the moth, giving the landscape a bare, wintry appearance. In one wood-lot of 340 trees which were stripped of leaves 135 are dead, including 164 pines of large size. Most of the pines die after being once stripped by the moths. Other trees die in one to three years. A ten-acre lot near Medford was so thoroughly stripped by the moths that only a few trees are alive.

at its worst in the shipping ports around the Great Lakes. The principal freight lines have decided that every available car-shall be withdrawn at once from all branch lines and the shipment of general merchan-dise beheld back somewhat in order to handle the grain.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

ADDITIONAL MEAT INSPECTION.

A month or so before the resignation of Dr. D. E. Salmon as chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agrioulture, a number of independent meat packers brought charges to the attention of Secretary Wilson, that that bureau had been discriminating against them in favor of the so-called "beef trust" in the assignment of inspectors as required by law for the critical examination of all meat carcasses intended for interactate or foreign commerce. It was claimed by the "independents" that while they had made application for the assignment of inspectors, and had been refused, owing to the fact that "the appropriation for inspectors was exhausted," applications made by the "trust" were not turned down.

Partly as an outcome of this storm of protest from the small packers, Secretary Wilson has called to the attention of the President a plan which has been proposed for a number of years by packing houses unable to secure inspectors, which it is believed, if carried into effect, will enable the department to give an inspection service to every packing plant in the United States. ADDITIONAL MEAT INSPECTION.

married into effect, will enable the department to give an inspection service to every packing plant in the United States. These packers have offered to pay the cost of the inspection, providing a fixed fee of so much per carcass. The inspection of meat now costs the Government from \$70,000 to \$150,000 annually, and probably twice this latter amount would be needed to furnish inspectors to all the nackers, but if the plan protors to all the packers, but if the plan pro-posed were put into effect, the service would prove more satisfactory and without cost to

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

The Department of Agriculture has in press a timely bulletin on older vinegar, which is interesting in view of the enormous amount of vinegar which is sold which is interesting in view of the enormous amount of vinegar which is sold which never saw an apple or other fruit. The best quality of vinegar, it is stated, is made from fruit julces; cheaper grades are made from the grains and sugar refinery wastes, and these are often colored and "doctored," and then sold as older vinegar. A number of States have have establishing vinegar standards. It is possible under faulty management for pure cider vinegar, however, to fall below these standards. Many farmers, it is stated, and vinegar manufacturers make the bad mistake of adding fresh apple julce to old vinegar stock in the hope of securing a more rapid conversion of the product into vinegar; then they complain that their vinegar

conversion of the product into vinegar; then they complain that their vinegar "won't make."

The organisms causing scetic fermentation require abundance of air. It is therefore wrong to plug up the bunghole of a barrel where the older is undergoing the change from the alcoholic to the acetic acid stage. After the acetic fermentation is completed, however, and the vinegar is made, the barrel should be tightly bunged, otherwise the vinegar may become weak or possibly alkaline. The following practical suggestions are made:

Use only ripe, sound fruit. Dirt will

suggestions are made:

Use only ripe, sound fruit. Dirt will likely introduce micro-organisms that will interfere with the normal fermentation.

For profit, use a power press. With a hand press only two gallons of juice per bushel of apples could be secured at the Virginia station, while with a power press four gallons were obtained.

If water is added to the pomace and a second pressing is made, the juice is deficient in sugar and will not make standard vinear. If possible, put the fresh juice into some large receptacle and allow to stand for a few days before barreling. This will allow for the settling of considerable solid matter.

Contracted the small second with live

#### Dairp.

A Promising Ayrahire Heifer.

Trifets' Best is descended from Trifet, an excellent cow, and a great performer at the pail. Her sire was Sir Basil.

Besides having good ancestry on both sides the heifer is a delightful object to look upon, being of fine shape, size, form and color, and having a few, at least, of the most desirable points of a dairy cow. From the tips of her small, fine horns to the end of her tail she is pleasing to the eye of the of her tail she is pleasing to the eye of the of her tail she is pleasing to the eye of the experienced breeder and fancier of good stock. In color she is a beautiful shade of red and white beautifully blended. Full clear eyes, set wide apart in a finely shaped head, show an expression that would be enviably intelligent in any reasoning animal. She is of the double wedge shape so desirable in a dairy cow, and last, but not least, has a milk receptacle in the shape of least, has a milk receptacle in the shape of an udder that is admired by all who see her, and with good-sized teats for a two-year

Trifets' Best was born Jan. 28, 1903, dropped her first calf, Butternut Bay, March 20, 1905, and has since given a large March 20, 1905, and has since given a large amount of good milk, her record for one week on hay being 15s pounds of milk, showing 3.20 per cent. of butter fat, which, although not a phenomenal record, seems a pretty good showing for a two-year-old helfer in her first month in milk.

Rutland County, Vt. E. M. Pike.

Jerseys at the St. Louis Fair. The fifteen Jerseys in the contest at the St. Louis Exposition, produced 78,093.4 pounds milk, against 96,175.3 pounds milk

in the case of the Holsteins.

The Jersey milk contained 3721.90 pounds fat, the Holstein milk but 3298.44 pounds fat. The estimated Jersey butter amounted to 4384 pounds, the Holstein butter to 3817 pounds. The milk of the Jerseys contained 6856.185 pounds solids not fat, the milk of the Holstein 7630.913 pounds. It cost \$441.261 to feed the Jerseys and

\$515.70 to feed the Holsteins. As butter producers the Jerseys returned a net profit of \$654.736, against \$438.55 net profit for the Holsteins. As milk producers the Jerseys returned a net profit of \$880.996, against \$702.757 in the case of the Holsteins. The average percentage of fat in the milk of the Jerseys was 4.76; in that of the Holsteins it was 3.4. The percentage of solids not fat in the Jersey milk was 8.77; in the Holstein milk was 7.9. The total solids formed 13.5 per cent. of the Jersey milk and 11.3 per cent. of the Holstein milk. It required 17 4-5 pounds of the milk of the Jerseys per pound of butter, against nearly 25 1-5 pounds of the milk of the Holsteins. The Jersey butter cost a little over ten cents per pound in feed; the Holstein butter cost over 13½ cents per pound in feed. R. M. Gow.

Milk Supply of Southern Cities.

An interesting Government account of the milk supply of twenty-nine Southern cities throws some light upon the general dairy situation in that section. The use of milk is much less general than in the North, the city of Richmond using only 11 pints per inhabitant daily, and Mobile only one-half pint, while the sale of cream is exceedingly light. No doubt the introduction of better milk under better conditions would immensely improve the market. The figures are suggestive as showing that the sale of milk is greatly affected by conditions of

enclosures within the city limits and the other the delivery of warm milk. These erick A. Stokes Company, Price, \$1.50.) two items show suggestively how backward is the milk business of the South. These practices were outgrown in the North a

#### Literature.

THE COUNSELS OF A WORLDLY GOD-

sent, but which are useless for practical pur-poses. Therefore, "The Counsels of a Worldly Godmother," by Persis Mather, es not indulge in ideal suggestions, will be welcomed by many mothers and daughters. Indeed, the title of this volume suggests its character. The book is familiar, but not vulgar, and many of its suggestion are as well adapted for young women as are those of old Polonious or Lord Chesterfield for young men. The letters are addressed to a young girl in society, and many of the abuses that prevail in that indefinite region are treated without gloves, and, per-haps, many will think too harshly. Still, if one is in search of worldly and not religions instruction, one will obtain much light from these pages. What the Godmother says about dancing in public is, perhaps, a little strong in its denunciation, but her definition of the genuine snob is strikingly accurate, and it may be truly said that the whole volume is full of palpable hits at passing follies as they are exhibited in fashionable circles. It is a bright book, and even those who do not need its advice may derive entertainment from its playful satire. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price,

CELEBRATED CRIMES OF THE RUSSIAN COURT.

Alexander Dumas, that prince of ro-mancers and dramatiste, has touched no subject that he did not adorn, and he has recorded his experiences and observations as a traveler in a picturesque and vivid style that no other writer could equal. His material may not be always new, but he embellishes all he touches with a grace that is captivating. In no records of his journeyings through Europe has he gathered more valued historical and other matter than in Russia, a country little known and than in Russis, a country little known and understood in the past, and he has brought vigorously to light his impressions in a portly volume which appears in this country under the title of "Celebrated Crimes of the Russian Court." It depicts the turbulence, disaster and slaughter which attended the lives of many rulers with much of importance that did not pertain to sin and misery. The book opens with a foreword by Mikael Gortshakov, setting forth the merits of the elder Dumas as a traveler, and this is followed by the author's own inimitable preface in which his Gallie wit is abundantly displayed in an explanatory way that is charming. Ivan the Terrible is the first subject treated in this brilliant record, and



FIGHTING INSECT FOES IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS. Clearing land of gypey moths by burning with oil. Illustration by Medford Publishing Co.

ness that is satisfying without overmuch irrelevant detail. There are also chapters on the romance of places and descriptions of the road to Siberia, as traveled by both the people and the nobles, and an acthe author's day that is well worth reading now in the light of present events. The volume has a chronological table of the rulers of Russia and a complete index that will be of great service to the general reader. The volume is beautifully bound and illustrated with several excellent por-traits, including as a frontispiece, a striking likeness of Czar Peter I. Altogether the publication is one that should meet the approbation of cultivated buyers of perma-nent literature. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$3.00.)

A SERVANT OF THE PUBLIC. In none of his novels has Anthony Hope shown more ability in depicting character by the means of bright and piquant dia-logue than in "A Servant of the Public," which may be called social episodes from the life of a famous actress, the wife of a worthless husband. She is a fascinating woman, moving in good society, where she receives much admiration. She wins the love of one young society man, but freed from her disreputable husband she does not wed this lover but seeks a matrimonial partner in a veteran member of her own profession. For what reason we leave the reader of this spirited

HEROES OF ICELAND.

Nearly four decades and a half ago Sir George Webbe Dasent gave to the world an English version of the great icelandic Saga, "The Story of Burnt Njsl." This transla-tion, abridged and somewhat simplified, has been prepared for the press by Allen French, who also furnishes a new preface MOTHER.

There is no end of volumes that give advice to young women, but most of them are prosy and dull, and indulge in reflections that might be useful if human nature were in a more advanced state than it is at presand an introduction and notes that will be of genuine value to the reader in obtaining toms and manners of the Ioelandic people, as set forth in the sags, which is issued here under the suggestive title, "Heroes of Ioeland." Through heathen days we are Iceland." Through heathen days we are conducted to the coming of Christianity to the island, and many scenes of broil and battle are pictured before the absorbing record is completed in a terse and vigorous style that well becomes the doings of a primitive people, struggling toward the light, with an innate sense of justice that made them truth tellers, if not always lovers of peace. Mr. Feanch, in his illuminative of peace. Mr. French, in his illuminative preface, draws attention to the fact that the deeds recorded in the Icelandic saga are much nearer genuine history than are those to be found in the Æncid, 'he Odyssey, the Niebelungen Lied, the Song of Roland or the Morte D'Arthur. "The Story of Burnt Nja!" tells of the actions of men who existed only one hundred years before the saga was written. Iceland was not settled by the Norsemen until 874 A. D., so that any only one hundred years before the saga was written. leeland was not settled by the Norsemen until 574 A. D., so that any stories founded on the adventures of the early Icelanders are less mythical than those of the early Greeks, Romans, Germans, Britons and French, as described in their immortal epics. There is more poetry in those productions than there is in this saga, but in inspiring realism it surpasses them, and the forceful current of the story a not interrupted by digressions that would interfere with its directness as a narrative concerning a people with whom continuous action was almost a passion, and who, in their endeavor to wrest a living from a comparatively sterile soil or from the stormy sea about them, found little time for imaginative flights into the land of fable. The book is an addition to popular literature that should be highly prized by those who wish to knew something definite, and at the same time interesting and beautiful, about a branch of the Teutonic race from which ro many people in this country claim descent. The volume is impressively illustrated by E. W. D. Hamilton. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.

following the romantic aspects of the times of Peter the Great and Catherine the Great and many others are set forth with a full-ness that is satisfying without overmuch irrelevant detail. There are also chapters to the fact that the father of both had just returned from the Klondike. He is well contrasted with Lionel Clarence Sampson, irrelevant detail. There are also chapters the delicate son of the minister, to whom he teaches the arts of adventurous juve-nility. And Lonely has a goat who is always indulging in predatory excursions, and who is ever returning to his original owner after he has been sold. The olrous figures in this amusing narrative, and this introduction will take many a reader back to the time when "a boy's will was the wind's will," and life was full of illusions which age has dissipated. The volume is lively, truthful and constantly entertaining. It has many pen and ink sketches by Frank T. Merrill, which are quite as humorous in their way as the interesting text. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$150.)

BLACE BUTTERFLIES. Under the above title we have a tale of mystery by Bertha St. Lus, in which a fascinating Hindu philosopher figures. The story is fluently written and is sufficiently story is fluently written and is sufficiently outspoken to satisfy all who like to have a spade called a spade. The author say's in her last chapter that this is an epoch of coming wonders and that man is slowly transforming and improving on nature, and that the miraculous achievements to be performed by human minds are incredible. The book is dedicated "To the noble order of Mystic Shriners." (New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. Price, \$1.50.) & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

MY FRIEND THE CHAUFFEUR.

A book full of indicrous incidents and ingenious surprises appears in "My Friend the Chauffeur," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. It details the strange adventures of a young English lord who is in impeguntous alreanystances, and is induced into reason we leave the reader of this spirited novel to discover. She is an impulsive oreature, childlike and irresponsible in many of her actions, and she is a typical advantage of a young English lord who is in imperentative of many of the daughters of the stage, who exist in an atmosphere which is little understood beyond the mimic season improves the milk market. Naturally the Southern markets should be better than those of the North. Two features are especially mentioned by the author of the account—one the keeping of cows in small enclosures within the city limits and the sale of the sale of milk is greatly affected by conditions of supply.

The sale of milk is greatly affected by conditions of supply.

The pursuit takes place in "My Friend in mentions unrelied in the Chauffeur." by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. It details the strange adventures of a young English lord who is in improvementative of many of the daughters of the stage, who exist in an atmosphere which is little understood beyond the mimic scene. Her private life, however, is what is depicted in these pages, and there is little group of tourists is a young widow with here of her career behind the footlights, whom an Austrian prince falls desperately in love, and he follows her in an automobile of which he is the fortunate owner.

The pursuit takes place in "My Friend in more it of discover. She is an impulsive the Chauffeur," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. It details the strange adventures of a young English lord who is in imperious surprises appears in "My Friend in the Chauffeur," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. It details the chauffeur, "by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. It details the strange adventures of a young English lord who is in imperious attentions. It details the chauffeur, "by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. It details the chauffeur, "by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. It details the chauffeur, "by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. It details the chauffeur, "by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. It details the chauffeur, "by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. It The pursuit takes place in France and Italy, and at times becomes exceedingly exciting. The love interest is capitally introduced, and the whole novel shows distinctive traces of both a man and a woman's tinetive traces of both a man and a woman's hand. The female characters are particularly well depicted and as in the old comedies, and the couples are brought together happily at the conclusion of the tale. A more refreshingly mirth-provoking book has not appeared recently, and without coarseness it produces harmless laughter. (New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

The Golden Chronicle. Charles Tidd Baker, the well-known insurance broker of 25 Water street, has left public bequests amounting to \$255,000. They become operative on the deaths of the testator's sister, Susan P. Baker, and certain annuitants who are to benefit from the estate. The following-named institutions are to secure legacies: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$20,000; Convalecents' Home for Children's Hospital, \$15,000; Kindergarten for the Blind at Jamaica Plain, \$15,000; Boston Childrens' Friend Society, \$10,000; Boston North End Mission, \$10,000; New England Home for Little Wanderers, \$10,000; Porkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, \$10,000; Boston Young Men's Christian Union, \$10,000; Boston Floating Hospital, \$10,000; Tuskegee Industrial Institute, \$10,000; Boston Floating Hospital, \$10,000; Boston Lying-in Hospital, \$5000; Children, Baldwinville, \$8000; Massachusetts Scolety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \$5000; Boston Lying-in Hospital, \$5000; Children's Aid Society, \$5000; Children's Institute to Children of the Deatitute, \$5000; Home for Aged Mon, \$5000; Home for Aged Mon, \$5000; Home for Aged Women, \$5000; Boston Institute Scashore Home, \$5000; Boston Institute Sca Charles Tidd Baker, the well-known inen's Hospital in City of Boston, \$10,000.

and escape being a burden to their parents

or the State.

The tenth annual report of the trustees of this institution above that in its new building it will have facilities for teaching and manual training that it has never possessed before, no detail having been omitted that could possibly increase its capacity. The structure is a solid one, architecturally imposing, though no unnecessary ornamentation was employed in its cree-

tion.

And just here it is well to call attention to the fact that the School is in need of additional funds, though an impression prevails that it needs no further aid from annual subscribers because it has been able to secure enlarged and improved quarters. Indeed, it requires assistance now more than ever before to meet the demands made upon it by children who wish to enjoy its benefits. It also needs assistance to furnish it in a completely satisfactory manner that will produce the most successful results.

suits.

To meet the annual calls this charity should likewise have a permanent fund from which interest may be derived to cover the annual expenses of the institution, which is conducted on the most economical scale possible, 'partially through the self-sacrifice of many who give their services without pecuniary recompense, though, of course, those who devote their whole working time to the school receive well-earned selection.

dinner, which is furnished free of cost to the pupils who are usually brought to the school in carriages provided for them without expense to needy parents or guardians. For those over fifteen years of age special training is furnished in type-setting and printing, cane seating, basket making and needlework, and these pupils, when proficient, receive a fitting remuneration derived from orders sent to the school. These different industrial departments are evidently appreciated by many of the kindly disposed public, for numerous orders are sent in and yield a notably satisfactory return in dollars and cents. For instance, the amount obtained for work in the tradesewing department for a year, according to the industrial Committee's report, was \$435.97, and from the caning of the chairs and the baskets made the sum of \$386.07 was realized.

One of the most instructive departments

and the backets made the sum of \$388.07 was realized.

One of the most instructive departments is that devoted to printing. It is improving daily in the character of the work it turns out, and "The Tenth Annual Report," which was set up there, is an entiruly creditable specimen of the art preservative of all arts that would astoniah Benjamin Franklin if he could revisit Boston, which is so shortly to publicly honor him as one of the most distinguished of her sons. Another excellent piece of work recently turned out by the department under consideration was a memorial pamphlet to Dr. Lindeny. But it does nearly all kinds of printing well, and with more space at its command will arrive at even better results than it has yet attained.

All this should be borne in mind by those who wish to be charitable and philanthropic, and at the same time benefit themselves by benefiting others. This, of course, does not mean that they should not also give unsoldably donations and subscriptions to help support one of the most praiseworthy of our charitable institutions. It has now a long list of life members and annual subscribers, including the names of many who are always foremost in charit-

# BUY YOUR SEPARATOR NOW

If you have cows and haven't got a Centrifugal Cream Separator you almost certainly need one and doubtless know that you do.

If so, don't make the mistake of delaying its purchase "until spring." Buy it NOW and it will have half paid for itself by spring.

Don't let your waste of quantity and quality of butterfat go on another six months, particularly while butter values are highest.

Buy your separator NOW, and take the first step toward making this most profitable of all farm invest-ments by sending for a DE LAVAL catalogue at once.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

STODDARD MFG CO. RUTLAND, VT.

74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

og of the co

If, in the opinion of the visito. the family If, in the opinion of the visito. the family of the pupil is in a financial condition, enabling it to pay for new apparatus or repairs, it is called upon to meet the consequent outlay, but if it is in poor circumstances the relief committee pays the money to defray expenses. As the money at the disposal of this committee is apart from the School treasury, it is quite obvious that contributions will be thankfully accepted as there are frequent demands on that contributions will be thankfully accepted, as there are frequent demands on five more pupils from the waiting list, and the number of all-day industrial pupils has been recently in reased from fifteen to twenty-five. A fourth school-room will be utilized as soon as this extension is warranted by the pecuniary resources of the institution. The school year begins on Oct. 2, and the fact that a number of new teachers have been engaged should make the public realize that the efficient management of the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children is leaving nothing possible untried that can conduce to its progthe relief fund for eggs, milk and medicine, at school and at home, car fares, coal, repairs, new apparatus and splints. In its labors the relief committee often receives assistance from other charities in helping it to defray expenses, and it has been under to defray expenses, and it has been special obligations for a children's su

The purpose of this institution, as its name implies, is to promote the special training of the crippled and deformed. It has primary and grammar departments, similar to those of the public schools, and the children in these grades are taught in addition to the usual branches paper folding, olay modeling, palm basket making, sloyd carpentering, cane-seating, reed basket making, needlework, type-setting and printing.

The hours of instruction range from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., with an intermission for dinner, which is furnished free of cost to the pupils who are usually brought to the outing at Burrage Hospital on Bumkin Island, owing to the goodness of Mr. Bur-

continued prosperity is earnestly to be desired.

The officers and cummittees under whom the work of the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children is carried on include many of the best (we use this word in its broad as well as its social sense) people of Boston, and we wish it were possible to print all their names in the CULTIVATON today, but we must content ourselves with the following comparatively brief list of those who are actively engaged in promoting one of the noblest institutions that Boston has ever possessed, giving their time freely to its advancement without other compensation save that which comes from good deeds willingly performed, and their money without ostentation and with a liberality worthy of imitation among all whom heaven has blessed with more than a sufficiency of the goods of this world.

The officers include Francis J. Cotting, president; Charles F. Atkinson, William Endicott, Jr., Joseph S. Bigelow, J. Grafton Minot, Livinguton Cushing, Francis Shaw, Amory A. Lawrence, vice-presidents; E. Pierson Bebee, 36 Temple place, treasurer; Miss Judith D. Beal, assistant treasurer; Thomas K. Cummins, 222 Boylston

E. Pierson Bebee, 36 Temple place, treasurer; Miss Judith D. Beal, assistant treasurer; Thomas K. Cummins, 222 Boylston street, secretary; Francis J. Cotting, exofficio, E. H. Bradford, E. Pierson Bebes, Augustus Hemenway, Augustus Thorndike, Thomas K. Cummins, exofficio, Charles H. Taylor, Jr., trustees. The executive committee includes Francis J. Cotting, chairman; Mrs. F. W. Thayer, Mrs. E. G. Cutter, Miss Judith D. Beal, Mrs. E. H. Bradford, Dr. Augustus Thorndike and Dr. James S. Stone, 234 Mariboro street, secretary.

In conclusion it may be said that visitors to the school will always be welcome between half-past one and four any day when the schoolhouse is open. All who can should awall themselves of this privilege, if they would see the successful working of a true philanthrophy.

The tuberculosis camp at Parker Hill will not be closed until Nov. 1, though the association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis would like to keep it open all the year. Limited recurren, however, prevent the association for the man for the season accommodate the school has been thirteen or four temporate the resulting and fixtures, and the patients have not been asked to contribute from their stanty mains. There are he

And prices. Address SLEW MFG. CO., 110 Mill St., Ellwood City, Pa. Alos Mfo. Hartman Steel Picket Fours. Hart-man Plexible Wire Mate and Glos Steel Mat.



## THEY DO NOT LEAK Steel Water Towers

For Factory Fire Protection

are recommended and endorsed by all insurance underwriters. Write for illustrated catalogue CHICAGO BRIDGE AND

IRON WORKS, 105th and Throop Streets, Chicago

# JAS. E. SILVERTHORN

ROSSVILLE, IND. BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS

SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORT-HORNS.

### BROWN & FISKE

24 High St., Boston. Pure Oak Tanned Bag. Case and Strap Leathers

Tanneries: Williamsport, Md., & Mercersburg, Pa

THE ONLY ORIGINAL

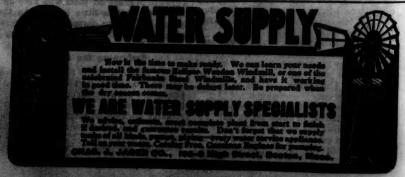
Vaughn Flexible Harrow. The only Harrow that has given entire satisfaction to Design and Consumer. The only Harrow manufactured without nut or boit. WE LEAD, OTHERS

O. C. VAUGHN MPG. CO., Jefferson, Wis. insufacturers of Vanghu Plexible Harrow, Milk, rm, Delivery Truck and Dray Wagons Seeder

Berkshires. First premium herd boars, from one to two years old. acy prices select. S. J. WHITMORE, Horon, Mich. Z. S. BRANSON

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Phone 956. LINCOLN, NEB. of sales anywhere on reasonab acquainted with breeds, blo notices prepared. Catalogs

SILAS IGO, PALMYRA, IA. LIVE STOCK AUGTIONEER once has taught me to conduct pure-bre to of all k-ads with a high sagree of success



Valentine, Ridgewood, Bergen Co., N. J.

Hens are a benefit to fruit trees as they fertilize and also destroy many insects, also keep down grass and weeds. I have had experience of many years in letting hens run in apple orchards, but for a few years past

LARGE APPLE OBCHARDS HELPED.

in appie orenards, but for a few years past have kept them shut up in houses, as they do better so confined. I kept about five hundred hens to each acre when I let them run; had forty houses, each eight feet square, on each acre, and kept twelve hens in each house. C. F. I. Harvard Hill. in each house,—C. E. L. Hayward, Hills-borough County. N. H.

SHOULD CULTIVATE ALSO.

I have had very good success in yarding my fowls in the peach and plum orchards. They destroy the grubs that kill so many trees and also fertilize them, but too many poultrymen leave it all for the fowls to do. poultrymen leave it all for the lowis to do, and that is where a great mistake is made. The fowls have a tendency to pack the ground down hard by so much tramping over it, and so it is best to cultivate the orchard at least once in two or three weeks during the early part of the season. This method is better for the hens and for the trees also.—J. A. Saunders, Washington County, R. l., R. F. D. 1,

GOOD AMONG PLUMS, CURRANTS, BLACK BERRIES.

I have had many years experience, an would say unhealtatingly, yes, there is nothing better for fruit trees or vines than to let a flock of hens in among them. I have had poultry for years among my pear, apple, peach and plum trees, and the trees not only grow faster for the hens scratch ing among them, but they bear fruit more abundantly, and bear larger fruit in consequence. I also have allowed bens to run among my raspberry bushes, having quite a large field of them. That portion where the hens frequented the bushes most, there the vines grow stocky, with fruit larger and more abundant. Of course, when the vines are leaving out and bearing, I shut the hens

Ing, and then they eat the bugs and worms that are injurious to the trees and vines and an an eave their droppings as a fertilizer.—Ly-sander S, Richards, Plymouth County, Mass.

During many years experience with poultry and fruit on the same lot, I have found that the combination is an excellent one. The trees not only make shade for the poultry, which is of great value, but they also prevent the grass from drying in a dry season. My poultry runs are square, which find preferable to long, narrow run it will be, as a rule, surfly are are of ground on a square run of the proper size will always be well grassed over, while on the long, narrow run it will be, as a rule, partly bare. I have approximately 206 feet of yard room for each hen, I spade up a small space acround each tree, but the remaining parts of the runs are larged and without any quotil tile.

Don't reduce their weight by taking a long armow run it will be, as a rule, partly bare. I have approximately 206 feet of yard room for each hen, I spade up a small space acround each tree, but the remaining parts of the runs are spaced and the partly shade the partly bare. I have approximately 206 feet of yard room for each hen. I spade up a small space acround each tree, but the remaining parts of the runs are larged to he may be remained to the partly bare. I have approximately 206 feet of yard room for each hen. I spade up a small space acround each tree, but the remaining parts of the runs are larged to he may be remained to the partly bare of the barried to long of the barried to long without any quotibil it has the preference and the control of the partly bare. I have approximately 206 feet of yard room for each hen. I spade up a small space acround each tree, but the remaining parts of the runs are larged to the partly be dead for the partly and the runs are larged to the partly and the partly and the partly partly and the partly partly and the partly partly partly partly partly partly but the remaining parts of the runs are never turned over, except when the b turn it over, which is very little, as they work mostly on the bare places around the trees, which keeps them in close touch with the many insects destructive to fruit. The trees being great feeders, they do in a large measure keep the soil from becoming con-taminated. Hen manure being rather fore-ing, it is liable to produce more wood than fruit, unless potash in the way of wood ashes, or muriate of potash, is added. By the addition of the potash we have a com-plete plant food for fruit culture and the fruit will be of the highest quality .- J. Alonzo Jocoy.

WATCH THE RESULTS. In an orchard of apples, pears and plums, etc., it is profitable to let the hens run the larger part of the season only when the fruit larger part of the season only when the fruit is ripening. At all other times, they will do far more good than harm, as their scratching helps keep the ground loose, and keeps the weeds and grass down, besides what noxious vermin they destroy. But one needs to watch that they don't scratch too much about some of the trees, as they are liable to do, so as to expose the roots too much. This can be obviated by placing rocks around the trees, but in a large orchard they will do but very little harm in this way. They are most especially orchard they will do but very little harm in this way. They are most especially beneficial to plum trees and currant bushes. I let mine work among my currant bushes in the spring until they begin to fruit, and then again after the currants are picked. I think that they very much decrease the crop of currant worms as they were very scattering on my bushes this year.—Augustus Alden, Penobscot County, Me.

AN IDEAL COMBINATION.

Next to a free run at large I consider a fruit orchard an ideal home for poultry. If profit is an object a good-sized orchard enclosed by fence is better than a run at large, for hens at large are quite apt to hide their nests and waste their eggs by bringing out a flock of chickens at an untimely season of the year. Hens cannot do their best in a yard without shade during the heat of summer. heat of summer

heat of summer.

I cannot claim that hens are a great benefit to apple or pear trees in the way of destroying insects that are injurious to fruit. They will never eat the hairy tent caterpillar, but the canker worms they like, and will destroy any that come within their reach. I have no doubt that the cod-lin moth and the curculio are destroyed to some extent by hens confined in orchards. The latter insect has never done me any damage to plums when growing in the henyard. For destroying insects in fallen apples and pears I would prefer sheep or swine.

I keep from twenty to forty laying hems and in summer they have a yard in which there are apple, plum and peach trees enough to give all the shade needed for health and comfort. Their recetting place is

Hens in the Orchard.

TOO MUCH MITROGEN.

I have heard it said that it a large flock of fowls are yarded in a small orchard the apples will not have as good color on account of the large amount of nitrogen in the hen manure. I have made some inquiries but have not yet found anyone to corroborate the above theory.—Timothy B. Hussey, York County, Me.

DON'T CROWD THEM.

Orchard fruits and poultry usually do well together so far as I have seen, unless in a few instances when the trees were quite small and the hens numerous. In such cases the hens would strip off the leaves and scratch deeply about the roots. An orchard moderately atocked with hens who are supplied with green food will usually flourish. Where the fruit is likely to be eaten by the hens it is a good plan to have another yard into which the hens can be turned during the fruit season.—C. S. Valentine, Ridgewood, Bergen Co., N. J.

an open abed where sifted coul ashes are freely spread to teep the air from becomising unwholesome. The toests have their bearings on cotal ashes, which prevents the mittest from attacking the fowls at night. Since adopting this practice I have had no trouble from these pernicious insects. My heavard femestisms on cotal ashes, which prevents the mittest from attacking the fowls at night. Since adopting this practice I have had no trouble from these pernicious insects. My heavard femestisms on cotal ashes, which prevents the mittest from attacking the fowls at night. Since adopting the fowls at night. Since ado

Western ones.

It costs about ave cents for each pound of duck feets.

Ducks should never be permitted to run with fowls. They both do best in pease by themselves.

When fowls and ducks are allowed to drink from the same vessel, lock out fer disease.—H. V. Hawkins.

The first fox.

Every fewl requires some form of grit for the gizzard's proper work. Fowls have ne tooth, and their only means of grit, say, sharp pieces of broken earthenware, amashed to the size of a pea, or half the size of a grain of corn. This form of grit is

GANG OF WORKMEN WITH OUTFIT FOR BURNING MOTHS WITH OIL.

Caterpillars, nests and infected brushwood, etc., are gathered, sprayed with kerosene oil and burned. Scene in Middlesex County, Mass., photographed for Medford Publishing Co.

more abundant. Of course, when the vines are leaving out and bearing, I shut the hens out, to prevent them eating the fruit and also the leaves, as they are fond of the leaves. Blackberry vines are benefited by their presence, but strawberry vines, I need not explain, would be injured by them. Hens keep the soil stirred by their scratching, and then they eat the bugs and worms that are injurious to the trees and vines and leave their droppings as a fertilizer.—Lysander S. Richards, Plymouth County, Mass.

ADD POTASH.

Surface a stirring up with hand cultivator. My yard is not large enough to furnish cleave them at leave them and cultivator. My yard is not large enough to furnish cleave them as they are fond of the leave she hens, but all waste material from the garden, like pea vines and beet tops, are thrown over for the fowls to eat from. They also have an occasional meal of lawn clippings. I am sure that it is a good plan to change location of the yard and cultivate or seed down the old run. The germs of contagious diseases may be carried in the soil of an old yard. I have known birds to leave quartz until they have exhausted all the earthenware. Oyster shell broken into leave quartz until they have exhausted all the earthenware. Oyster shell broken into leave quartz until they have exhausted all the earthenware. Oyster shell broken into leave quartz until they have exhausted all the earthenware. Oyster shell broken into leave quartz until they have exhausted all the earthenware. Oyster shell broken into leave quartz until they have exhausted all the earthenware. Oyster shell broken into leave quartz until they have exhausted all to leave quartz until they have exhausted all the earthenware. Oyster shell broken into leave out of the leave them of the part of the leave them of th

one has a choice of making number one throughout the barrel or ones and twos mixed. That means twos as far as size. It does not mean twos as generally spoken of among the trade, for wormy and defective fruit is not wanted by our consins over there any more than it is here.

BURNING GYPSY MOTES ON INSECTED LAND IN MEDFORD, MASS.

hed unless you moisten the nest twice

shed unless you moisten the nest twice weekly.

Always provide plenty of carbonate and phosphate of lime to assist shell making. This is found in oyster shell.

Keep plenty of coarse sand, old mortar and a little charcoal in a box for laying ducks.

Keep ducks away from the brook at alghitime, otherwise you will lose many eggs.

Ducks should a ways be looked in at night, and kept on an absolutely dry, soft floor. They lay best, and the eggs are seally gathered.

would realize much more for it than when sold to speculators. It is time we were swakened to these facts and kept peaked.

E. Hardy, Franklin County, Me.

Sometimes we line our barrels with paper. If you use second-hand flour barrels you can clean them pretty well, but it is preferable to line them with paper. I noticed a barrel of apples today that had been in the cellar all winter and just opened, and there was mildew all around the barrel, all coming from the flour barrel, and it gave it a bad appearance; if that barrel had been lined with paper that would have been avoided.—T. I., Kinney, Grand Isle County, Vi.

Stromsburg, Nob. Jan. 30, 1906.

Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

Segarding Gensbasif's Caustic Balsam, I have
and it the best limiment I have ever used for
cains on animals as well as for human treatant. I had a sprained wrist and two applicases fixed it all O. E. D. L HALLQUIST.

HITE THE  $0.000 \pm 0.00$ MILE OF 



You Can Pump With It Gasolene Engines.

MAS. J. JAGER CO., 166-6 High Street, BOSTON, MASS.



WE OFFER EXTRAORDINARY MERIT:

Silver Beal Lettuce, 5 cts.

States Tornation 5 cts.

Cumberland Cucumber 5 cts.

Glant Paschal Celery 5

Ohlo Globe Onion, 5 cts.

New "Secont Heart" Waster Molon, 5 cts, per packet.

Aux heat hea her heart waster for Second packet.

OUR CATALOGUE of 164 pages fully destribe headwal of outside of Prais, Parsen and Vagnation. Also There Grand Nevelies it you can't buy destribes. We and catalogue fee. Salidaction Guessia.

The BAY STATE NURSERIES

grow HARDY ORNAMENTALS of every description. SHADE and EVER-GREEN TREES in great variety. HARDY RHODODENDRONS and other broad-leaved evergreens by the car-load or in less quantity. ROSES of all classes and in many sorts. StiRUBS and CLIMBING VINES for all purposes. OUR HERBACEOUS DEPARTMENT contains nearly one thousand varieties of hardy perennial plants new and old. PÆONIAS, PHLOX, IRIS, HARDY-ASTERS, etc.

Catalog for 1905, designed for GARDENERS and OWNERS of ESTATES, containing many attractions for buyers of Nursery Stock in quantity, will be mailed free. Send for it.

The Bay State Nurseries (W. H. WYMAN) North Abington, Mass.

WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD

## PERCHERON STALLIONS

OUR third importation of 180s arrived a few days before New Years of over 100 head of draft stallions, two years old or over. In this lot were 40 Beigians, 40 French and the balance English horses. We make a secialty of the big, thick, strawberry roans. We have in this lot 30 roans of the best of quality and biggest size. The three importations of 190s number over 30 stallions. This least importation is in fine shape, not one with a cold or a cough and every one for sale. We do not keep a few overfed pampered horses year after year for showing and borrow the balance of our show herd. We bring out every year a new champion, and in 190s two new champions, one as Et. Louis, the other at the Innternational. We have now 100 stallions of the wide-as-e-wagon aert. In fact we will guarantee to show intending purchasers more big wide cound draft stallions than any stable in a merica or we will pay all expenses and leave the purchasers to be the judges. We guaranted 60 per cent breeders, insure against death by any cause if desired and give the castlest and most satisfactory terms. Come to Wenona and see the oldest importer today in the business and the importer take has brought more thick breeding stallions of 2000 Ba, than any three firms today in the business, and prices to suit you all.

SSIBLE AND RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED, Elthor on Salary, Commission or at a Price—50 Or we will sell to small dealers and take pay when sold by them, provided good security is given. ROBERT BURGESS & SON, - Wenona, Ill.

Wenons is on the Illinois Central R. R. and Chicago & Alton R. R.

Sire of forty-one in list, one producing son, six producing daughters. The Champion Trotting Stallion of 1892. FEE \$100, with usual return privilege.

By Kremlin; dam Almera (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince. Pastest four-year-old out in 1902.
Sire of three-year-old, tretted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904. Sire of three-year-old, paced mile 2:15; half 1:04, in 1904. FEE 850, with usual return privilege.

Wm. Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

ED. LUBBEN.

SURWURDEN, GRAND DUKEDOM OF OLDENBURG, GERMANY.

Oldenburg Coach Horses

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Alimony is too often the root of the divorce evil.

President Roosevelt has no use for foot ball sluggers.

Bernard Shaw does not like our dom ity. Oh, pshaw!

Secretary Bonaparte believes in the kicker. Naturally—he's one himself.

Edgar was a Poe-et, but the Hall of Fam le don't seem to know it.

The Hunter's moon is here, but don't lit lead you to shoot your fellow-man. Dyspepsia is not cured by good deeds or standard oil. Too bad, Mr. Rockefeller, Jr.

The weather prophets may be wrong, but the Indian summer goes on in the same old

Jerome K. Jerome's cognomen is pro nounced Jer-um, but we still have our New

Vice-President Fairbanks will continue to wear blue jeans. He will not leave Indi-

Some of the men who went to the Brockton fair got more than their money's worth. They saw double.

The Cape Cod cranberry crop is short, and therefore many people will have to ea their Thanksgiving turkey without.

The man who formed the cauliflower trust was not a cabbage head, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Quaker poet got into the Hall of Fame. That was, perhaps, because he was Whittier than some other eminent men.

The sluggers are being broiled on the gridiron of hostile criticism, thanks to Teddy, who knows how to roast and how

The Russians are literally pouring into this country. They evidently believe that this is a land of plenty as well as one for peace negotiations.

Dudley Buck has gone to reside permapently in Germany. He can make music there as well as he could in Brooklyn, which has no soul for art.

New York is to welcome a soap concern from Cincinnati with well nigh six thousand employees. One would think that the metropolis had soap enough already.

Thirty-four years ago on Monday, Oct. 9, the great Chicago fire took place. There have been several big city blazes since then, not forgetting the Boston fire of 1872.

himself famous. So did Martin Tupper, but who knows anything definite about the author of "Proverbial Philosophy" now.

The fleeting character of riches was never more forcibly illustrated than it was last week when a former New York banker went over to Staten Island to the poorhouse.

own. How much difference then is tween tweedledum and tweedledee!

A great to-do is made nowadays abou men bequeathing their bodies to the doctors for scientific purposes, but Big Dick, the

After the agricultural fairs, what? The charity ones, of course, for winter is coming on when the cold winds do blow, and the poor, old and young, whom we always have with us, will be holding out their hands for assistance.

The author of the "Old Oaken Bucket is not even mentioned as a candidate for en-rollment in the Hall of Fame, and yet his song has been sung quite as often as Emma Both are rather watery productions, but they have secured immortality.

Women get in everywhere. They are going to dine in Memorial Hall at Harvard on the day of the Yale game. Formerly they were only allowed in the gallery to see President Ellot's young animals feed. Hope the girls will enjoy their table d'hote dinner, even if the vintage comes from the

The Nature Study fad in the scho be a passing fancy, but it will not be without good results in teaching young eyes to see more in what they look at. Goo of acquaintance with plants and trees, animals and birds, add zest to life in the country. They also help afford a good foundation for a farm career.

spirits who used to assist him in slate writing and accordion playing under the ways go together.

Perhaps too much is expected from the use of the new parasite insects now being introduced into this part of the country. In California, where such insects have been in use for some time, the growers still seem to place their main reliance on the use of sprays, washes, dips and fumigation. It seems that the parasites alone cannot keep the pests under.

Husseries Disquet.

The trouble between Austria and Hungary was precipitated by the insistent demand of Magyars for more concessions and still more concessions. The venerable Austrian emperor, who is also king of Hungary, lost his temper when a Hungarian deputation demanded a separate army, and turned the pests under. Perhaps too much is expected from the use of the new parasite insects now being introduced into this part of the country. In

Gutzon Borgium, tile sculptor, has reduced to filinders his figures of angels, which were intended for the Belmont Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, and all because his critics objected to representations of females from heaven. The old Pagans believed in feminine divinities, but other times other manners. Try again Mr. Bergium, and give us celestial beings with mustachies, though we confess we have never seen many male species.

is at hand of one in New York State which appears to have been chiefly a four-days carnival of gin mills, bunco steerers and toughs, both male and female. One gambler is reported to have captured \$5000 of the people's hard-carned cash in a single night. Such a condition of affairs may draw crowds and stimulate business for a few days. It must be so, else what possible excuse have the presumably decent men in authority for not clearing out the whole business? But a four-days carnival of vice and laxity cannot fail to leave its trace on the life of the not fail to leave its trace on the life of the people. If local officers find the laws hard to be enforced in that section fifty-one weeks in the year, they will have themselves to thank because of recklessly letting down the bars cattle-show week.

When the son leaves the farm the father is often at fault. No ambitious young man of full age cares to look forward to a life of half dependence and of doing things "father's way." It is not an inspiring sight to note a gray-haired, elderly "boy" chained down to the methods of a past generation by the insistence of an iron-willed eration by the insistence of an iron-willed parent. The man who is good for anything longs for independence and a chance to live his own life, to make his own mistakes if need be, and profit by them. The father who will not give his worthy son a free meed be, and profit by them. The father who will not give his worthy son a free man's chance on the farm can scarcely complain if left alone in his old age. At best it is none too easy for the young and the old to work together in harmony on a farm, but with a spirit of concession and forbearance on both sides the firm of Father & Son, farmers, can be made a grand sneeds. farmers, can be made a grand sno

For a year or two past Prof. H. J. Wheeler of the Rhode Island Experiment Station has been waging a little tariff war of his own. It appears that through some body's blunder a tax of \$1 a ton was placed upon basic slag meal, the substance having been wrongly classified as an iron ore when really it is a phosphate and used only for a fertilizer. The injustice of the tax is plain, since other fertilizing materials come into the country free of duty. Slag meal is now becoming a popular fertilizer, several agents having taken up its sale in New England. It is a byproduct of steel manufacture, contains a high per cent. of phosphoric acid, and is well liked by those who have tried it for topdressing grass land and fertilizing mysture. The contains a high per cent. tilizing mixtures. The suggestion has been made that the fertilizer manufacturers are responsible for the duty as they wish to reep the substance out of the country, but the story seems doubtful, as the sale of phosphate slag would not particularly affect the use of mixed fertilizers and would only compete with such other forms of phosphoric acid as bone meal and phosphate rock. Professor Wheeler is having the matter brought to the attention of the National Grange with a view of getting the backing of that organization to secure the repeal of the tax.

The class of independent farm owners seems to be gradually dying out in England. Recent investigations bring out the fact that two hundred years ago more than half the farmers of England owned the land which they cultivated, while at the present time there are so few farm owners that the word farmer as now used means tenant farmer in England. One reason for this tendency is the social position which at-tends the ownership of land in England. For this reason rich men have been willing to pay high prices for land, so high, in fact, that the income pays the owners very small per cent. on the money invested. Hence it seemed better for the small land owner to at low rent. Other reasons are the introduction of expensive machinery which Its nepotism when some one else takes care of his relatives, but it is called by a softer name when you take care of your Other small farmers were forced to sell out during times of agricultural depression. Still another reason for large farms is the give the farm to the eldest son rather than king of the negroes, in old-time Boston, did something similar in the twenties of the last century.

The such a way that it can be used profitably by

Form Values Improving.

It looks as if the darkest days of the American farm-owning class were in the past. North and South, East and West, val-

past. North and South, Fast and West, Values seem to be coming up.

A Government inquiry now under way is reported collecting records of very important changes in value, especially in the irrigated lands of the far West, the cotton lands of the South and the grain raising tracts of the middle West.

tracts of the middle West.

Nothing has yet been said officially in regard to the farm lands of the East, but these are beyond doubt also becoming more valuable, although at a slower rate of gain, perhaps, than in the newer part of the country. Boston farm agencies say that the improvement in the situation is shown by the better demand for farms. Said one dealer, "We can sell ten farms now where we could sell

better market.

It would not be surprising should the present era of prosperous times end with quite a boom in real estate. If so, the farm lands are likely to get a share of the gain.

are demanding universal suffrage. The Magyars are in the ascendancy controlling the county, because they have the franchise, though they are in the misority as far as numbers are concerned, and if they should succeed in bringing about the secession of Hungary it may be asked if they will not have formidable foce to contend against at home. The Socialists who want all classes to have the franchise would make trouble for them, and of course Austria would not consent to disminon without a warlike struggle. On the whole, it would seem as if the Magyars were going to make a great deal of disturbance for themselves and many other people by their movements which do not tend to that worldwide peace for which we are all anxiously

Free Literature for Children.

A feature in the management of our pub-lic libraries worthy of special commenda-tion is the provision that is made in them for the children. They have in this city, and elsewhere in this country, rooms devoted especially to their use, where they may enjoy the resding of juvenile periodicals, and they have also books in particular alcoves which are entirely suited to their capacity, both in the way of instruction and enter-

tainment.

In the English public libraries no such care is devoted to the little men and women, and apparently their existence is entirely ignored as far as the setting aside of volumes for their particular delectation or intellectual profit is concerned. This is strange in a land of large families where the children have been so long celebrated in song and story, but the English have always been behind the United States in making improvements which would benefit the rising generation. It is thought there, no doubt, that the home should furnish all the mental food which young minds require. This is, of course, a great mistake, for many children in the British cities are practically dren in the British cities are practically homeless, and even when a child has a set-tled abode it is often so miserable and cheerless that it can hardly furnish shelter, much less books to read.

much less books to read.

Here the poorest little ones can use the public libraries and find in them that light, warmth, comfort and intellectual pabulum which they so much desire and need for the development of a healthy mentality. Here the children do not have to resort to the "penny dreadful" as too many of their brothers and sisters do abroad.

The juvenile literature is carefully scanned in our public libraries before it meets the eyes of children, and what is placed before them tends to their improvement and progression intellectually and morally, while at the sawe time it cultivates a taste for the best reading.

The value of this throwing open the pub-

The value of this throwing open the pub-lic libraries can be hardly over-appreciated, and it is one of the improvements that have been made within a few years, for which been made within a few years, for we should be especially congratulated.

Home Relacd Cows.

Much stress is being placed by certain farm and dairy speakers this year on the importance of a home supply of cows; farm-raised milkers, whose history and bringing up the farmer knows all about and which,

up the farmer knows all about and which, one by one, take their place in the milking line without the requirement of a large sum of spot cash on the part of the farmer.

The advice is good. On many farms the cost and care of the young stock is searcely noted, and the cows so raised may be better than can be bought at any price within reach of the owner. Then, too, there is small chance of building up a choice, handsome, heavy milking herd unless the members are carefully bred and sejected on the farm year by year.

He emphasized the importance of having a sound mind in a sound body, and pointed out that only by physical cleanliness could this desirable result be attained. Sensuality and its concurrent evils he denounced as death to all worthy educational effort, and the dissipations that go with the flying cup were also alluded to as sowing the seeds of moral and physical deterioration. Indeed. moral and physical deterioration. he brought forcibly to mind the re of old Adam in "As You Like It":

For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquor to my blood;
Nor did not with unbashful forebead woo
The means of weakness and debility.
As we have already intimated, there was
othing of the preacher in President Eliot's
iscourse. It was a plain, straightforward,
ommon-sense "talk" to those who were

It is true that some undergraduates have indulged in wild excesses and reformed, but their number is comparatively few, and most who have gone the pace, as the saying has it, have filled a premature grave, and have left nothing behind for which they will be worthily remembered. No one, even if he held the doctrine sound of life outliving heat and most in the saying has been sound or life outliving heat and most in the saying heat in he held the doctrine sound of life outliv-ing heats of youth, would preach it as a truth to those who eddy round and round, notwithstanding the fact that the poet, from whom this idea is borrowed, speaks of the sober father among his boys whose youth was parsed in foolish noise. He is the exception not the rule when the exception, not the rule, when he wears his manhood hale and green.

Foncy Forming.

The town which has within its limits The town which has within its limits one or more rich, progressive "fancy farmers," is, on the whole, to be congratulated. These wealthy gentlemen usually begin with buying at good prices large lots of land, and keep the former owners and their neighbors at well-paid work for years making improvements. They not up hand.

farmers are able to carry on costly experi-ments far beyond the means of those who are farming for a living, and thus serve as an object lesson to their poorer neighbors, who are thus able to judge from actual eb-servation in regard to the practical worth of the new ideas. But much of this intro-ductory work is now better done by the State experiment farms. Quite against their will the owners of costly estates often show the observer most expensively what

For Street Railway Service in and about Boston. Highest Wages.

For information apply to

KARL S. BARNES,

MENTION THIS PAPER.

82 Water St., Boston, Mass.

s, and considerably larger than for

The various countries of continental Europe are increasing their demands, and the yearly consumption in France is now about eight bushels, in Belgium 7.3 bushels, and in other countries of Europe from a little over two bushels to about six bushels per inhabitant. The other exporting countries which last year offset the exports of this country are likely to show a shortage this year. These countries are Russia, Australia and Argentina. It is thought these, except Argentina, will have a small crop for export this year. The Argentina crop is not far enough along for reliable estimate. Its product is an uncertain factor, varying greatly from year to year, but the high price of wheat the world over will, no doubt, stimulate quite a large acreage this year. The shortage in Russia will be very pronounced, approaching almost famins year. The shortage in Russia will be very pronounced, approaching almost famins conditions in certain sections. It is evident, also, that a broad demand is being created in China and adjacent countries for American wheat and flour. All these sources of demand are likely to take good care of the American record-breaking crop, including that of Canada, and the behavior of the grain market indicates fair prices for the producer.

Sheep for New England. I.

rom Graduation Thesis of Harold Nims Kuight New Hampshire College of Agriculture.] It is pitiful to note that the hardworking It is pitiful to note that the hardworking, mortgage-paying son of the soil has almost wholly forgotten that he is losing lone of his greatest sources of profit, viz., that of early lambs. The profitability of the lamb business will be discussed later, but let me say here that the man who leaters to summer trade by raising learly lambs is making far greater profit, and is making lit easier than the man who struggles along, both early and late, at milking his toows and weeding his regretable garden.

reeding his vegetable garden. Some wise farmers are awaking; to this phase of agriculture, and we sometimes see an article on the subject in some of our papers. We must encourage this work, for the farmer should have as many lines lead-

muster.

I have endeavored to reach[the heart of There endesvored to reach; the heart of the matter regarding both the condition of the industry and the sheep ibreeders' hopes and fancies by corresponding with the most prominent sheep breeders of New ; Hampshire. I have sent out about 275 Jooples and have received about 140 replies.

Every one who raisesishesp seems to realize that their profit is made from mutton lambs. The time of the birth of lambs varies widely. The last of iFebruary or in March seems to be the favorite time with the bree-lers of southern New Hampshire; making improvements. They put up handsome, costly buildings and lay out landscape gardens open to the public and leading new attractiveness to the whole region.
They bring to town much taxable property,
often contribute directly to projects for
town improvement. The new comers may
set higher standards in farm methods and
pure-bred stook; perhaps, also, although upand easiest profits.

March seems to be the favorite time with
the bree-lers of southern New Hampshire;
while the Colebrook breeders seem to think
that their lambs do best when born in late
April or early May. Of course the climate
conditions of the section will have much influence on the time when lambs shall come,
but the fact remains the same, viz., that
from them the farmer is makingihis largest

In regard to the demi lambs in various parts of the State I will quote from various breeders:

Mutton lambs are always in demand and at premium prices. Grade mutton lambs dropped the latter part of April or first of May bring among our local butchers \$5 on the hoof by Aug. 1, while pure breds marketed at the same age dropped in January and February, net in Boston and New York dress d, thirty cents per pound.—G. S. Tucker. Paterboro.

August.—W. H. Neel, Meredith.

Early lambs sell for twenty-five cents per pound and sometimes more.—B. G. Moulton, Exeter.

The demand is good in the summer months.—L. M. Jewell, Rindge.

Good mutton is always in demand.—F. O. Brown, North Hampton.

The butchers prefer our lambs to those from the West.—S. S. Perry, Rindge.

One market in this town uses thirty lambs a week during the summer.—B. C. Knight, Mariboro.

Mutton lambs are always in demand.—G. W. Kingsbury, Walpole.

I sell my lambs in Manchester and they are always in demand.—George Floyd, Epning.

mbs are in good des

Living near the summer resorts of efferson, Bethlehem, etc., there is always good demand for mutton lambs.—W. C.

lambs when six and a half months old aver-

lambs when six and a half months old averaged more than one hundred pounds in weight. The total returns from these sheep amounted to \$548.25. This sum was obtained as follows:

"Sixty fleeces weighing 390 pounds sold at swenty cents a pound, \$78; fifty-one lambs averaging ninety-five pounds, at five cents per pound, \$242.25; eight lambs averaging 105 pounds, at five cents per pound, \$42; seven ram lambs for breeding, \$58; premiums at spring fair, \$20; eighteen best ewe lambs reserved for breeding purposes at

ums at spring fair, \$20; eighteen best ewe lambs reserved for breeding purposes at \$5, \$108; total, \$548.25.

"The average per ewe was \$9.13. Excepting \$20 of the money received for the seven ram lambs, and the \$20 in premiums, everything was sold at wholesale prices. These results were not reached by foreing the sheep on a grain feed. The ewes and lambs together were not fed over one hundred bushels of grain.

"The lambs were finished off on rape, on which sheep will make more pounds of gain in a given time than any feed known, and at lower cost. Rightly handled, lambs will gain half a pound daily on rape. The high percentage of twins in my flock has been obtained by years of careful selection of the ewes and by judicious care. I never buy a ram on the strength of its pedigree, buy a ram on the strength of its pedigree, but look for individual merit without regard to price."

The London and India Docks.

The London and India Dooks Company rale over an estate of 1700 acres, with twenty miles of quay and 15,000,000 square feet of flooring for the handling and storage of 800,000 tons of goods. The largest ships of all the world, says the London Daily Mail, enter Ragiand through the gates of the Thames, and make their way to these London dooks.

You look along the quays and behold amers from China and the East Indies, from South America and Canada, from Egypt and New Zealand, rigid there and quiet now, after long buffeting with stiff seas. Hundreds of London dockers swarm over them like egg-laden auts, while enor-mous cranes rattle their swinging chains over them, and the scrapers get to work on the cracked and faded paint of their slop-

There is no idieness in the docks. The brown-faced men, who have brought these steel monsters across the seas, are smoking laxurious pipes at home, danging children on their knee, taking their wives to mus c hall and theatre, and, not a doubt of it, spinning yarns about the wonderful world down under; but here in the docks are shabby, pale faced, thick-armed Londoners, running to and fro with packages on their bowed shoulders, sweating to empty the vessels that lie there; here, too, are engine frivers, steering their trains from dock to dock, and carriers driving away with van loads of merchandise—everywhere London ers waiting on these huge ships. Tae sailors are like gentlemen who have driven their equipage to the stable and left these grooms of the docks to clean up ready for

You get some idea of London's trade by moving through the tall warehouses of the docks. Consider a few figures. Thirtysix thousand tons of tea are stored here in a single year. In the vaults, with their twenty-eight miles of gangway, can be stored one hundred thousand pipes of wine; annually at the port of London. Twenty thousand tons of tobacco are here in bond,

age warehouses for 864,000 sheep. Sixty thousand pounds of ostrich feathers have been stored here at one time, and several millions of bird skins arrive annually, too millions of bird skins arrive annually, too numerous for computation. In addition, the London docks have accommodation for sugar, ivory, spices, bark, gums, metals, marble, drugs, dates, pepper, rice, coffee, cocca, isinglass, coal, grain, furniture, wood timber, carpets, butter, cheese, poultry, even for sea shells, spognes, musk, ambermay look at elephants' tusks worth nearly £100,000.

The gardens and the factories of the world empty themselves into this lap of London. There is hardly a little island set in the midst of the seas which does not grow something or make something with brown fugers to send into the cold, gray port of London. As you walk through the re ingers to send into the cold, gray to of London. As you walk through the rehouses your nostrils are filled with the mits of the earth—sinnamon, nutmeg, isk, vanilla, coffee, tea, tobacco—everying that once lived and drank the air in the and beautiful gardens across the

from tea packages on which some China-man set strange marks with brush and ink, and there are the red and green cases themof the dark hands gripping them while be hammer struck home. All the hands going up and down the earth to keep the larder of London full.—N. Y. Sun.

#### The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

N H Woodward

At N E D M & Wool
W A Ricker 42
B F Ricker 2
J B Goodrich 5
F S Atwood 12
B H Combs 20 J 8 Henry J 18 Henry J 19 Henry J 18 Henry J 19 Henry J 18 Henry J 19 Henry J 

on of wn, nbs

The

has

ree.

rith are

aily 1080 plot rom stiff arm

nor-

The cing

us.c f it.

are

ers,

the

tine k to

van

ail-

ven

for

irty-

e in

ine:

onty

torixty

eral

for

ffee,

you ariy the p of land

not with ray the

the

erythe

orn ina-ink,

em-

hile nds

iov.

v.7.9 LOV. S

r. 7-11

and \$1.90. H. D. M. Company sold 24 cows, 1000 hs, at 22c, J. Laker sold 3 cows, 1000 fbs, at 2c; 2, of 500 fbs, at 12c; 4, of 700 hs, at 12c.
Milch Cows and Springers—A large supply on the market and not much difficulty in selling of good milkers at \$40@50 mostly. Slim cows were slew of sale. Fat Hogs—Off 4@4c, l. w , on Western at \$4@54c;

saie.

Fat Hogs—Off 4@4c, l. w., on Western at \$4@56c; local hogs 14/4/c, d. w.

Sheep and Lambs—The market ruled easier on supplies that come from the West, on sheep, 15c # 100 hs on best lots; on lambs, 15c # 100 hs on best lots. No special change in fair to good sheep or lambs, On sheep the range is \$2.50@5.20 # 100 fbs; a few tops at \$545. On lambs \$5,00@7.55; a few tops at \$515 # 100 fbs. Cullen & Wallace soid 21 lambs, 90 fbs, at \$40; 4 sheep, 110 fbs, at \$40; saies of mixed lots, \$40. Veal Calves—Prices were generally sustained, and demand was good. The arrivals do not crowd the market, so that the market continues in a good healthy condition. J. Laker soid 25 calves at \$60. Nims & Holbrook, 90 calves, 120 fbs, at \$65. Cullen & Nims & Holbrook, 90 calves & Nims & Holbrook, 90 calves & Nims & Holbrook, 90 calves, 120 hs, at \$\frac{1}{2}c\$. Cullen & Wallace, 50 head, of 140 hs, at \$\frac{1}{2}c\$. J. S. Henry, 60, of 150 hs, at \$\frac{1}{2}c\$. Quality not as good as last week.

Live Poultry—Supply 75,000 hs on fowl, 12\frac{1}{2}c\$; chickens, 11@12c; roosters, \$\frac{1}{2}c\$.

26 Blackstone St., Boston. References: Fancuil Hall National Bank

WE WANT CONSIGNMENTS OF

APPLES

cattle, 50 hogs, 55 calves. New York, 51 cattle, 52 calves.

Tuesday—The market was well supplied with alim cattle, but a light run of the better class. Slippery cattle came in froety, and were not wanted, selling at 1/2 to a pound, and slow of sale, butchers being not anxious even to make a bid. The trade was very weak on common to fair best cattle. R. Connors sold 8 slippery cows, 500 hs, at 54c. W. Mills sold 3 stears, of 1100 hs, at 35.00, and he says dropped 510 on the pair; 4 belogua cows, 2800 hs, at 1/c. S. E. Wench sold 7 slippery cows, 750 hs, at 1/c. H. Buxton sold 7 cows, 716 hs, at 1/c. H. A. Gilmore sold 1 cow, of 1000 hs, at 2/c. Milch Cows and Springers—At the opening of market it was thought that the trade would be very much diminished when compared with the two previous weeks, there being more cows on the market, and it proved too true. It was considered a hard market on anything but strictly nice cows, which only brought steady prices, and hardly as strong as last week. F. L. Libby sold 20 heed at a range of 250450.

Veal calves were in demand at steady to strong prices, with only 5 fair supply. Sutchers seemed ready to buy. J. S. Henry sold 4 calves, 4/c. J. O'Brien sold 20 odd calves, 6/c.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKETS.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKETS.

My lettre & Western 11 by Williamster. Jim Williamster. J

#### HIDES AND PELTS.

Hides, country, green cows, steers and buils, all weights, \$\( \text{b}, \) 74@spc; 80. green, salted, 114@139c; do. dry fint, buff, in West, 12@13pc; calfskins, 5012 b, \$1.22@1.80; do. overweights, \$2.25@1.80; deecon and dairy skins, 80@55c; horsehides, \$1.75@3.75.

#### BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wallace, 50 head, of 140 hos, at spec.

Wallace, 50 head, of 140 hos, at spec.

Bo ho, at go. Quality not as good as last week.

Live Fouck (Gompan, 120; Coulet as good as last week.

DROVES OF VEAL CALVES.

Maine—E. L. Libby, 21; F. L. Libby, 31; Farmington
Live Stock Gompan, 122; Gould at Robinson, 40; 8.

E. Eaton, 5; A. D. Kilby, 25; H. M. Lowe, 45; J. M.
Philbrook, 16; Melntire & Weston, 40; C. E. Hanson, 42; M. D. Holt, 25.

New Hampshire—W. G. Brown, 19; F. L. Cotton, 10; Callein & Wallace, 70; Nuns & Holbrook, 18; A. F. Johns, 29; N. H. M. G. Holton, 19; F. L. Cotton, 19; G. S. E. Sargent, 29; G. W. W. H. B., 318; G. G. Sargent, 30; G. W. H. H. B., 318; G. G. Sargent, 30; G. W. H. H. B., 318; G. G. Sargent, 30; G. W. H. H. B., 318; G. G. Sargent, 30; G. W. H. B., 318; G. G. Sargent, 30; G. W. H. B., 318; G. G. Sargent, 30; G. W. H. B., 318; G. G. Sargent, 30; G. W. H. B., 318; G. G. Sargent, 30; G. Sargent, BEESWAX-Orude, 21@220; refined W. H. B., 34@ 36c; white W. H. B., 43@46c.

\*\*\* TALLOW—City, algoe; country, again; bone, and the Gresse, house, algoe.

FEATHERS—Hen, D. S. Signe; duck, segme; posse,

POULTRY (IIvo and and EGGS treesed) and EGGS (IIvo and IIvo an

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

oreanery, Mor do. Erste. Northern College, Martinery, Mor do. Erste. Northern College, Martinery, Mor do. Erste. Northern College, College

do, fair to good, 10glie; Wester, famoy, lije; de, fair to good, 10glie; Westers in Quincy Market Cold Storage Comment, Oct. 10: Butter, 157,451 pecknapes; lest year, 181,555 annea. In Rustern Cold Storage Comment, Oct. 10: Butter, 157,451 pecknapes; lest year, 181,555 annea. In Rustern Cold Storage Company, Oct. 10: Butter, 157,151 pecknapes; lest year, 141,555 annea. In Rustern Cold Storage Company, Oct. 16: Butter, 157,151 pecknapes; lest year, 143,550 pecknapes. Increase in toint stock of butter as compared with 1604, 77,514 pecknapes; increase in toint stock of the toint stock of butter as compared with 1604, 77,514 pecknapes; increase of compared with 1604, 77,514 pecknapes; 2,774 butter, 157,714 pecknapes; 2,774 butter, 157,714 pecknapes; 2,774 butter, 157,714 butt

8t. Albans, Vt., Oct. 17. General dairy price, 200; air to good, 1869 200; selection, 21c. State, 1904, 186216; uu. 1905 olds, 26216; Pacific Coast, 1908, P B, 1462180; do. 1904, choice, 1862170; do. 1809, nominal; do. do. olds, 862110; German, crop of 1905, P B, 306400.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO MARKET. CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO MARKET.

At Lancaster, Pa., last week was a special meet ing of the tobacco inspection commission to outline a plan to the tobacco growers of Lancaster County to govern them in the preparation of their crops. The plan is a series of instructions how the crop should be handled in stripping. They will meet again Oct. 21 to receive a full report of the board.

Now I know this will sound a little singular to some of the growers in this vicinity. Some have been engaged in the growing of tobacco so many years that they have come to think that they know all there is to be learned about to accor. But should they stop to think they would remember that the growers of Pennsylvania have been engaged raising tobacco about as long as the growers of the Connecticut Valley. It seems that these men are willing to receive instructions from the people who are to handle the tobacco, and to the same degree it is right and proper for those men whom we expect will be the men to purchase the crop to try and give us a little idea of what they want. If the buyers cannot tell what they want who can?

As the time for stripping is approaching so quickly be sure to study the subject well and thorog ply.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef, choice, 7a@c: light, choice, 7a@7bc; heavy, good, 7@7bc; good, 4@7c: hindquarters, choice, 100 be sure to study the subject well and there gbly. If your tobacce is light colored and thin, do not try dressed, 2b@c; common to good, 4@bc; cow beef, country dressed, 2b@c; mutton, extra, abe; common to good, 7@c; yearlings, good to choice Western, 8@c; do, Eastern, 7@c; veals, choice, Eastern, 100 lie; do, fair to good, 8@c; common, a@7c; winter lambs, common to choice, \$\psi\$ h. 7@c; spring lambs, choice, Eastern, \$\psi\$ h. 1lg@12c; do, common to good, \$\psi\$ h. \$\psi\$ h. \$\psi\$ lig@12c.

cannot tell what they want who can?

As the time for stripping is approaching so quickly be sure to study the subject well and there; gbly.

If your tobacce is light colored and thin, do not try to fifty pounds into the bundles, but make them proportionately lighter in weight. It is easy to put forty pounds of dark, thick tobacco into a bundle, for the tolacco is of greater length and alls the bundling box the full length of the box. While with a light leaf, which is apt to be shorter, one has to leave the bulk of the leaves in from the bundle should not be pressed too hard, for in that way the colors are injured and the assorting in make them proportionately lighter in weight. It is easy to put forty pounds of dark, thick tobacce into a bundle, for the tobacce is of greater length and allis the bundling box the full length of the box, while with a light lead, which is apt to be shorter, one has to leave the bulk of the leaves in from the ends of the box. So it stands to reason that the bundle should not be pressed too hard, for in that way the colors are injured and the assorting is slower on account of the leaves being pressed too gates so hard that they stok to each other, and the two halves of the leaf are apt to stick together, and many of them are torn in opening. Listen to any advice that is given and then do as you please, but I really think that if the buyers would express themselves, and we should follow the points presented, our tobacco would show to better advantage than some of it does now. If have always fought against the use of water in the handling of tobacce, but have made up my mind that a sawmill and a lot of tobacco will be served better with water than with cider. Don't do too much stripping in the evening, and especially with an invited company who expects the cider pitcher to be passed with every bundle. Have the stripping room as light as possible, and when completed the sun to shine in to any great extent. Have good, new paper to wrap with. Make the bundles as uniform in weight as possible, and when completed stand each bundle on end in a dry, cool place, not altowing any two bundles to touch. If the weather is warm, let the bundles stand on end for a few days, or until there is a change in the weather. Tobacco will not heat where the bundles are stood on end, so I have been informed by one of the practical, progressive farmers. If the weatherholds warm for a number of days change the bundle to the other end for a while.

# APPLES WANTED

Ship to us and we will get you top market price and make you

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Boston, Oct. 18. Flour, spring patents, \$4.96(6.25); winter wheat, clear and straight, \$3.96(6.30); winter wheat patents, \$4.36(6.10); rye flour, \$2.36(6.30); Graham flour, \$1.36(6.30); Gatameni, ground, \$5.00(60.15); for rolled, \$6.76(6.3); corra, No. 3, yellow, \$60; No. 2, yellow, \$60; costs, No. 1, 37c; costs, No. 2, clipped spot, \$60; rye, \$6.66(7c); barley, \$7.66(6c); corra meai, \$7.80; pot, \$60; rye, \$6.66(7c); barley, \$7.66(6c); corra meai, \$7.80; pot, \$60; pot, \$6

Good Foreign Apple Markets.

The total apple shipments from all ports for the week ending Oct. 14 were 145,990 barrels including 21,847 barrels from Boston, 97,687 barrels from New York, 2527 barrels from Portland, Me., 63,365 barrels from Montreal, 20,155 barrels from Halifax and 425 barrels from St. John, N. B. The total shipments included 53,937 barrels to Liverpool, 31,962 barrels to London, 29,697 barrels to Glasgow and 30,410 barrels to various ports. The shipments for the season thus far have been 598,872 barrels including 53,589 barrels from Boston, 206,480 barrels from New York, 6013 barrels from Portland, Me., 253,653 barrels from Montreal, 76,712 barrels from Halifax and 425 barrels from St. John, N. B. The total shipments for the same time last year were 557,906 barrels against 1,004,961 barrels in 1903.

G. A. Cochrane: Latest cable advices from the principal English markets would indicate the demand for American apples continues good and large, with prices well suained, and all markets well cleared. Latest seles made give results of nets here in Rest seles made give results of nets here in Rest seles made give results of nets here in Rest seles made give results of nets here in Rest seles made give results of nets here.

Latest sales made give results of nets here in Boston, all the way from \$3 to \$4 per barrel for the red varieties, such as Gravenstein, Wesithy, Snow, Harvey and kindred sorts. Fancy Kings continue in great favor, and the sales being made give nets here in Boston from \$4 to \$5, one or two very fine parcels giving nets of \$5.50.

New York State Baldwins sold to give nets from \$2.50 to \$3.50, Greenings from \$2 to \$2.50 and Spys from \$2.75 to \$3 50. My latest mail advices (Oct. 7) are very encouraging, and all speak of the good prospects for American and Canadian apples. Home fruit is pretty well cleared up, and they look for a good and large demand during the season.

#### Produce Notes.

Produce Notes.

The cabbage situation is clearing upsomewhat and it becomes apparent that
while there are plenty of cabbages in the
country the supply will not be heavy
enough to upset the markets and price conditions are likely to steady somewhat from
now on. Hardly any dealers can be found
who expect lower prices, and some express
hope of considerable improvement. Warm
weather is against the cabbage market and
the approach of a sharp, cold spell would
improve demand.

The onion situation has been gaining
ground with prices steadily Improving.
Some dealers, however, take the position
that the advance is merely temporary and
are looking for a decline. The substance
of reports from various sections, however,
indicates a considerable shortage and it is
hard to see how much of a decline can take
place. A further advance would seem more
probable.

probable.

The poultry trade seems to be a favorite field for the health cranks and reformers. Their latest effort is a bill introduced in several States to limit the period of cold storage of poultry to six months. At present stocks are held much longer than this period, the consumer often buying a Thankagiving or Christmas turkey that was stored the year before. Dealers by no means regard the method with favor, as the storage business affords an outlet for surplus stocks preventing any very disasterous alumps in the market. A limit of this kind would wholly change conditions.

A change in the method of making quotations on the New York poultry goes into

York.

The bulk of chestnuts on the market are from Southern sections, rather poor and wormy and injured by heating, being closely packed and shipped during the warm weather. Northern chestnuts are of much better quality in every way with few worms, and bring nearly double the price of common Southern stock. Hickory nuts are quoted at about \$2 per bushel. A few butternuts are occasionally brought in, selling at \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel.

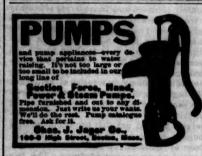
In the New York poultry list the only shortage is in fancy fowls which, as in other markets, are in light supply on account of the demand for eggs and the reinotance of poultrymen to kill the hen which lays the profitable egg.

"Never Found Equal of Caustic Balsam"

Glitner, Neb. Feb. 15, 1905.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

For calloused shoulder, enlarged joints, wire cuts on stock, and burns on human flesh, I have never found the equal of Gombault's Caustic Release.



#### CANADA PURE HARDWOOD ASHES.

The best known and most lasting fertilizer. Good buyers know where to get quality. Below is a sample of the orders I am booking.

New York, June 18th, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Joynt:

My Dear Mr. Joynt:

According to our conversation today you may ship
me 5 large carloads of sales to Kensico, N. Y.
want 3 carloads to spread on 49 acres of land that I
intend to sow to rye this fail, and 3 carloads for our
cemstery. Be sure you send me the Joynt brand.

Vary truly yours.

(8gd.) ZEESE CARPENTER.

COMPARTIME.

Write for prices and information to JOHN JOYNT. Lucknow, Ontario, Canada.

CUTAWAY TOOLS for LARGE HAY CROPS Two Gang Disk Plow

THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO., Migganum. Ct., U. S. A.

#### The Famous Greystone Kennels OFFER **Noted Collies at Stud**

Champion Greystone Breadalbane and Greystone Paugh-a-Ballagh, undoubtedly the best pair of American-breds alive. Fee, \$20; Club Membera, \$15. At the leading shows this year we won 26 firsts and 25 specials. Young Stock and Brood Bitches in whe-p for sale.

M. BURBELL, Manager, Yembers, N. Y.

#### MORGAN STALLIONS FOR SALE

A tew STRICTLY CHOICE sound and large MORGAN STALLIONS, 3 to 7 years old every one a show horse; of my own breeding I won 19 premiums at St. Louis Exposition, including Premier Championship for exhibitor Prices low for quality. L. L. DORSEY,
Anchorage (near Louisville), Ky.

American Jersey Cattle Club.

AMOTICAN JOISSY LATTIS CIUD.

OVFICES-5 W. HTH ST. NEW YORK.

President-Einer A. Darting.
Secretary-J. J. Hamingwa's

Manaks for Registering and Transferring Jerost.

Oxidic also Binain for Frivate Butter Tests o

Registered Jerosy Own, furnished free of charpupon application to the Secretary.

Pees for Registering: To non-mombers, g2 each based
male or funnish. To members of the Cube, g1 each
head, male or founds. All animals over two years
old, double fee. For registration of all dead am
male, g1 chek. Imported naimals, g2.

Transfers are recovered free. If presented within 6
days from date of delivery. Transfers presented
after 90 days, g1 dead.

Princ of flord Engister, g1 per single Volume. Butter Tests of Jestsy (lows, naiteding all tests resetved by the Cheb to Aug. 1, 1804, p. 2004), leather
head to the Control of Section (lows, p. 1904), leather
best and coverently the control of Section (lows),
frivate Rard Become, fig. Jesus, Leather, g1
best and coverently the control of the con

Ayrahire Breeders' Association

PROBATE COURT.

#### Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, ELLIE MABEL CUTTING of weston, in said County, has presented to WHEREAS, ELLIE MABEL CUTTING of weston, in said County, has presented to said Court, a petition praying that her name may be changed to that of ELEANOE MABEL CUTTING, for the reasons therein set forth:

All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenous, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three surcersive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-ninth day of Neptember, in the year one thousand mine hundred and five.

W. E. ROGER\*, Register.

#### Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN W. FARRAR, late of Lincoln, in said County,

tersons interested in the estate of JOHN W. FARRAR, late of Lincoln, in said County, deceased.

Will ERRAR, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said/deceased, has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Ritzabeth D. Farrar, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Councy of Middlenex, on the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, it any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-second day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

## FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

CANADIAN HARDWOOD ASHES—Try this fer-tilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterboro, Canada ERRETS and Collie Pups. Circular free. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Penn.

DEACH TREES—No. 1 at 3 cents, medium size at 2 cents and No. 2 at 15 cents each Trees kep dormant until after May 15. Cir. u'ar free. R. 8 JOHNSTON, BOX — , Ntockley, Del.

BERKSHIRES—Combination's Rest \$8801—First in Class and hampion at 1992 International Live Stock Exposition—four yearlings and iour spiring boars for sale. All good ones. J. A. LELAND Woodside Farm. Springfield, III.

WANTED—A chance for sheep men. A partner for sheep raising in a large or small way. Sheep obrive twelve months a year on the native graces only. Lands cheep, 2600 acres now under wire fence, correspondence solicited. J. L. LA BRUCE, Plantraville, S. C. WANTED-By young man of good habits, work with horse breeder; careful and handy, Address H. KUIRHKAD, R. 10, Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—A buyer for 20 registered female Short-borns and 2 buils. All good ones. MAY GOFF, North Middletown, Bouroon Co., Ky. BREEDING EWES FOR SALE—Eighty high-grade Shropshires, one to four years old; 20 ewe lambs. J. TUDOM, Route 7, Iowa City, Ia.

MANTED—A first-class, sober, single man to feed and care for Percheron stallions; must have ex-perience. Apply with reference to M. M. COAD, Fremont, Nos.

PALMER & PALMER (Edgewood Farm), breeders of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Princeton, Ill. NGUS of choice quality and breeding at reasonable prices. Circular. Bayard Bros., Waynesburg, Pa.

CITUATION Wanted-Young man, single, good habits, graduate Okia. Agricultural tollege, reared on farm; have had some experience with live stock. J. W. Thornberry, Williamette, Urs. MANTED—Fifty young mules one year old, in good healthy condition and in good flesh; from good stock. Address, with price for each and nearest R. R. station. Manager Curl's Neck Farm, Cotman, Va

ANTED-Resistered draft stallions, not over ten years old. Must be sound and chesp. Give good teneriptice and price in first letter. R. R. MITCH ELL, Oreighton, Nob. SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM. Berkshires— few very choice-bred glits and boars old enough few service for eale yet. These will be priced to sel as they must se to make room for litters now com-ing. J. M. HÖDSON, Manager, Montpeller, O.

HOTURES for wedding gifts. Make your suggestion, whether head or landscape preferred and amount you desire to spend. We can select, frame correctly in latest style and ship by express. Photographs, water-colors. Frints all prices; \$2.06 and upward. Always on hand. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The ricture Shop, & Bromdeld Street, Boston, Mass.

CULL-BLOODED COACH HORSES—Imported from Germany: poduroes furnished. Address DE BERG & REDENIUS, Dike, Is.

ORIZE-WINNING S. C. Srown Leghorns.—Best lay ing hen there is. Eggs, 18, 31; 30, 31.78; 30, 52.50; 34, 56. A. KLEIN, R. M. Campbellsport, Wis.

MOREY IN EGGS-8. C. R. Leghorns. My method and farm range has developed layers with vigorial or produce inspers. One-third fancier's price and better layers. If per 26, 52 per 16, 52 per 18, 52 per

#### Our Domes.

The Workbox. KRITTED EDGE.

Cast on 22 stitches, knit across plain.

1st row—Slip 1, knit 1 (over, narrow) 3
times, knit 4, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow,
over, knit 1, over, knit 3 together.

2d row—Slip 1, over, knit 3, over, narrow,
knit 2, over, narrow, knit 11.

3d row—Slip 1, knit 9, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow, over, knit 5, over, knit 1. 4th row-Silp 1, over, knit 7, over, narrow,

knit 2, over, narrow, knit 9. 5th row—Slip 1, knit 1 (over, narrow) 3 times, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow, over, knit 9, over, knit 1.

6th row-Narrow, over, narrow, knit 5, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow, over, knit 10. 7th row—Slip 1, knit 10, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over,

sth row-Narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow, over, knit 12. 9th row—Slip 1, knit 1 (over, narrow) 3 times, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 2, over,

knit 3 together, over, narrow. 10th row—Narrow, over, knit 1, over, knit 2, narrow, over, knit 14.
11th row—Slip 1, knit 11, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow, over, knit 1, over, knit 3

Repeat from second row till long enough.

#### Some Rare Woods. Old and well-seasoned oak is hard to get

and harder to work. There is no great quantity of old oak fur-

and crack.

Panelled articles can be made of such

Rosewood, also, the best cabinet makers distrust. This wood has a peculiar oily quality that makes it unsafe when glued.

Gulf cypress is used with great effect in like fashion, and when filled and oiled it makes one of the most beautiful woods for inexpensive interior desoration.

Cherry was the old substitute for mahog-

any, and is still a favorite wood with the furniture makers. It is, however, not easily obtained in a properly seasoned con-dition, for proper seasoning makes it expen-

The fact is that with cherry, as with oak and mahogany, the seasoning is an impor-tant element of cost. The cabinet maker who must sink his capital for two or three years in wood that is undergoing the pro-cess of seasoning, finds it hard to compete with those who use kiln dried material.

Mahogany is the favorite wood with the best cabinet maker. There is a vast amount of seasoned mahogany to be had from ruin-ous old articles made in the last century, when the rage for mahogany was well developed; and while the new mahogany is less beautiful than the old, purchasers of fur-niture seem to have learned that it is worth while to have the new wood well seasoned. -Chicago Journal.

Dr. I. H. Hance of Lakewood emphasizes the fact that tuberculosis is curable He personally knew twelve physicians who positively had tuberculosis, and eight of them had remained cured of their disease for thirteen years or longer, two for twelve, and two for ten years. This was his own personal clinical proof of its curability among his confreres alone. He believed that today the sanatorium was the best that we could offer for its patients. A little blood spitting should be always considered as direct evidence of the tuberculous trouble unless one could positively see a ruptured vessel as the cause for it. The open-air rest cure embodied the principles of the treatment; fresh air in the open as many hours as possible in the twenty-four, fresh air inside of house day and night, rest in the open air, superabundance of good food exercise only as it did not produce certain positive symptoms, and a proper attention to the skin by bathing and the general laws of hygiene. Rest must be absolute in all cases of hemorrhage, when the temaction is over one hundred, when there was a daily chill, during the first few weeks while you were observing the types of disease in pleuritic cases when cough was in-creased by moving about, or when some fluid was found in the pleural cavity, when the patient continued to lose flesh, or under treatment rema ned stationary well below the average weight. Alcohol and tubercu-losis were antagonistic, and the physician would find a very small proportion of cases in which it was indicated. One should avoid over-fatigue, and not neglect the question of bathing. The laws pertaining to hygiene must be carefully looked after to hygiene must be carefully looked after.

Drugs should be prescribed only when there was a distinct indication for their use.

Success in treating tuberen esis rested upon a tactful, sympathetic, and painstaking manner of the physician in his dealings with his patient, and in the constant care and personal supervision of the latter's

#### Origin of Digestive Ills.

At the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Portland, about the middle of July, one of the morning sessions was occupied almost entirely with a discussion of the origin of the vari-ous digestive ills to which our American people are so liable, and a definite expression as to the causation of these ailments by prominent physicians from all over the country. There was practically universal agreement that the source of most of the ills to which the American stomach is so liable to which the American stomach is so liable is to be found in overeating, and especially in the overconsumption of what is known as proteid material. The proteids comprise the heavier portion of the dietary and include such articles as meat, eggs, cheese, peas and beans and the like. These are the most expensive portions of the diet, and it was pointed out that in other countries where economy in the matter of food is a more serious question than it is with us, much less of these materials is consumed as a rule.



MOUNTAINS GARPIELD AND LAPAYETTE AND THE AMSTERDAM RIVER. On the Line of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

niture in the market, and old pieces that would supply large enough lumber for important work are seldom found. New kiln dried oak is uncer-ain, being liable to warp just why and in what manner overeating is serious. The work of two investigators Panelled articles can be made of such material with some safety, but large solid articles are likely to give a bad account of themselves at the end of a winter in a steam-heated house.

Rosewood, also, the best cabinet makers sized. Professor Chittenden of Yale University of the steam of the results emphasized. Professor Chittenden of Yale University of the steam of the results emphasized. versity in a book on the "Physiological Economy of Nutrition," shows by experiquality that makes it unsafe when glued.
For this reason rosewood is used chiefly as a veneer. Thin sheets lose much of their oil and take glue satisfactorily.
Native walnut is no longer a favorite with the cabinet makers. This wood was in effect exhausted a quarter of a century ago or exhausted a quarter of a century ago or and is now as expensive as mahogany more, and is now as expensive as mahogany and by no means so beautiful.

Chestnut is a good deal prized, not for furniture, but for wainscotting and for doors. It is sometimes put up in the rough with good effect, and sometimes oiled and polished when it is remarkably beautiful considering the cost.

Could represent the used with great effect in the same conclusion from the standpoint of physiological chemistry. Both these observers pointed out that proteid material is needed by human beings only for the purpose. servers pointed out that proteid material is needed by human beings only for the purpose of building up tissues. It is never needed as an energy producer. The fats and the sugars represent the energy producers. If more proteid material is consumed than is needed, it is simply excreted, but before excretion it exists in the circulation for some time as irritant material and then throws a lot of needless work on the

lation for some time as irritant material and then throws a lot of needless work on the excretory organs in getting rid of it.

One feature of the overeating problem was particularly emphasized. It was pointed out that when persons eat slowly there is much less tendency to overeat. If the food is brought thoroughly in contact with the palate and the various taste organs on the tangene during the course of mastication. out that when persons eat slowly there is much less tendency to overeat. If the food is brought thoroughly in contact with the palate and the various taste organs on the tongue during the course of mastication, then the appetite is satisfied with much less than when the food is bolted. This is true in general for all kinds of food, and has been experienced by every one with regard to the sugars and fats, but is also eminently true for meats and cognate materials, only here the less amount needed makes the possibility of overconsumption much easier. Americans are well known to be a nation of fast eaters, and especially to have the habit of washing down their improperly masticated food with coffee, ice-water and other unsuitable liquids. Hence, the accusation unsuitable siquids. Hence, the accusation of insufficient mastication has a special significance and was emphasized by American

physicians from al' over the country. Very few people realize how inadequate is their process of mastication under ordinary circumstances unless this is actually demonstrated to them. Physicians who have to treat cases of stomach trouble and are under the necessity of using a stomach tube not infrequently find that one of the best effects of this method of investigation and treatment is the actual demonstration to the patient of what large lumps of material are swallowed without having been masticated. Pieces of potato that sometimes evidently have been entirely untouched by the teeth are found in the stomach contents and block up the stomach tubes, making the evacuation of the stomach contents very difficult. This same thing is true for most forms of food. Unfortunately for this state of affairs, the human stomach was not meant to crush materials in order to prepare them for digestion. The gizzard of the birds is a thick muscle, the action of which, helped by the pebbles, which birds instincthelped by the pebbles, which birds instinctively swallow, serves to replace other mastication apparatus. Notwithstanding the fact that during the past month, as for centuries before, many a city boy has been sent by his country cousins hunting for hen's teeth, none of them have been found. The gizzard effectually supplies for the absent teeth. In human baings, however, teeth are a triumphant gift of provident mother nature, and the stomach is only a thin-walled receptacle for food, with just muscular force enough in it to move the gastric contents on to the intestines, but without any

force enough in it to move the gastric contents on to the intestines, but without any active crushing ability.

The result is that when unmasticated food reaches the stomach it fails to pass out properly, and as a consequence delay of the gastric contents leads to dilation of the gastric walls. Another and even more serious accident cometimes occurs. The nylogue the gastric contents leads to dilation of the gastric walls. Another and ever more serious accident sometimes occurs. The pylorus of the stomach, the gate through which food passes to the intestine, is composed of a rather strong ring of muscular fibres. When larger pieces of material approach this ring they are usually refused exit. Occasionally, however, irritated by the presence of such unusual lumps, the pylorus attempts to make up for the lack of mastication, and during the egress of such material helps to crush it. After a time this exercise of an unusual function leads to overgrowth of the muscular fibres of the pylorus, and as a consequence, the opening from the stomach into the intestines becomes so tightly shut that ordinary liquid material does not readily pass through, and the consequence is, for another and more serious reason new, delay the stomach contents with consequent dilatation of the stomach walls.

ceptacle for food material which helps man to store away sufficient food at one time to enable him to pass a considerable period, some five hours, at least, before another meal will be required. It used to be thought that most of the process of preparation of the food for absorption was accomplished in the stomach. This is now known not to be true. The stomach has been completely removed from a number of patients for cancer and other serious conditions, and such patients have proceeded to gain in weight and strength, accomplishing the digestion of food without any serious drawback. It is necessary that they take food in smaller quantities and at more frequent intervals, but nature even compensated for this by bringing about an enlargement of the upper portion of the intestine, which to some extent, at least, supplied the place of the absent stomach.

some extent, at least, supplied the place of the absent stomach.

It will thus be seen that if the stomach to only passes on the food material conveyed to it the process of digestion will be very well carried out in the intestines. At the present time it is well known that not a few persons, owing to abuses of gastric digestion, have no proper secretion of gastric juice, and that none of their digestion is accomplished in this hitherto supposedly so important organ. Such persons are never in as good health as normal individuals, but usually suffer few digestive symptoms. As a matter of fact, if the stomach motility is nnimpared—that is, if its ability to receive food and pass it on to the intestines without delay be retained—then digestive disturbances are rare.—N. Y. Independent.

#### A Graceful Walk.

portion stouch of are jerky. To stand erect, to be flexible, to move smoothly and noiselessly, to actually express something, are the points to be aimed at. Every mother should train her little girls to walk

#### Domestic Hints.

Boak over night one reacupful of carefully cleaned pearl barley. In the morning drain cover with three pints of hot water, aid a teacup of seeded (not seedless) raisins, a teacup of sugar and the juice and grated rind of an orange is to be preferred, however. Add half a teaspoonful of sait, set on back of range and let simmer until luncheon, keeping in about the original amount of water. A nourishing, satisfactory dish to be served hot or cold, but particularly appetizing served cold on a hot day. GERMAN SOUP.

PRITTER BATTER. PRITTER BATTER.

Sift together a cup of flour and a fourth of a teaspoonful of sait. Beat well the yolks of two eggs, add to them gradually half a cup of milk, then stir this slowly into the flour, beating until smooth; add a teaspoonful of melted butter or olive oil and stand aside an hour or longer. In cold weather several hours or overnight is preferable. When ready to use add the whites of the eggs beaten very stiff. In cold weather this batter may be kept several days.

PRACK CATAUR.

PEACH CATSUP. PRACK CATSUP.

Pare and quarter one peck of firm, ripe peaches; add one pint of water to the peelings and one dozon alloed kernels; simmer thirty minutes, then strain; add peaches to the liquor and simmer another thirty minutes; add one oup of vinegar, one-half cup each of lemon julce and sugar, two teaspoonfuls each of ground cloves, mace and popper, and boil very slowly until as thick as desired. Seal hot in pint jars.

This is a timely dish for luncheon or supper when the nights grow crispy. Look ever the celery, discarding the coarse, outside leaves, which may be utilized later for a cream of celery soup. Be sure and keep the root which holds the heart of the colery, merely paring off the rough exterior. Make a rich, brown sance, using two tablespoonfuls each butter and flour, and browning in a spider. Season with salt and butter and a suspicion of mace, then add two cupfuls of rich stock. If you have nother stock nor gravy on hard, dissolve boof extract in boiling water and use. Stow the colery in this sance half an hour and surve on teast.

APPLE MERRINGUE PIR.

able quantity or min is an ingrenous of carefuiness would prevent many a curdled failure. When a "cruel separation" has actually taken place a dish may often be made fit to serve by the brisk application of an egg beater.

For brittle finger nails anoint the nails at the root every night with vaseline or dip them in warm sweet oil. This will cause them to grow better and they will not split.

Every housewife knows that a cake just re-moved from the oven should have plenty of air circulating about it, otherwise the steam will reuder it "soggy." Therefore, manufacturers have put on the market nest little wire stands, on which cakes or bread can be cooled in the best possible manner.

Two or three rose geranium leaves put in wher making crab apple jelly will give it a delicious

Perspiration stains may be removed from the arms of white woolen or silk dresses by sponging with warm water into which ammonia has been poured, and then with clear water, and finally press the place before it becomes quite

Scientific sanitary investigation has proved that to get rid of flies and morquitoes the breeding places of these insects must be destroyed. Flies breed in stable manure piles, barnyards and wherever there are masses of fith. Mosquitoes breed in marshes and swamps, old rain barrels, eave troughs and wherever there is stagnant water impregnated with decaying organic matter.

If a cake cracks open when baking, it is either because the oven is too hot, and cooks the out-ide before the inside is heated, or the cake was nade too stift.

such carriers are forbidden to shake any unjust discrimination as between shippers by means of special rates or rebates, or undue preference or prejudice... or to fix a smaller compensation in the aggregate for a long than a short haul in the transportation of passengers, etc., unless authorized by the commission. The matters excepted from the operation of the act are "the free carriage of destitute or homeless persons transported by charitable societies, and the agents employed in such transportation," the "giving of reduced rates to ministers of religion, or to municipal governments for the transportation of indigent persons, or to inmattee of homes for soldiers or saliors, or their orphans under arrangement with the managers of such homes; free carriage to officers and employes of the company carrying them," exchange of passes or tickets between different roads for the carriage of their respective officers and employes (Neet. 22, amended).

THE GREEF ROSE.—"S. T. C.": Though it is considered nore curious than beautiful, it is extremely valuable to botanists because it is one of the best proofs we have that all parts of a plant above the root are modifications of the same thing, and in the green rose every part may be called a loaf. It is a variety of the common China rose, came to England about 1838, and is quite constant. It also gives a strong support to the view held by many green, and that the colors in flowers are analogous to the autumn tints of leaves, and in the green rose the flowers generally put on a reddish tint when they begin to fade. In this view the green rose, as we now have it, is a reversion to an older state of the rose, or, it may be, a continuance of an undeveloped rose.

sording to the American Jewish Year Book, t published, there are 1,418,813 Jews in the item of States, and of these about 750,000 are idents of the State of New York. In the year led June 30, 1906, 118,419 Jewish immigrants

MONEY SAVED 5% 0 AND EARNING

2,076,578.

THE DIVIEG BELL—\* K.": It was nearly two hundred years ago that Edmund Halley constructed what is often referred to as the first diving bell, although the apparatus must have been much like that which was used in the presence of Charles V. The principle of the diving bell is simple. An inverted jar sunk in the water rotains air at its top; and if there is enough air men may live and breathe and work there, and keep dry. Dr. Halley's diving bell was a large wooden chamber, open at the bottom, and leaded there with lead to prevent it from turning in the water. Pleess of glass set in the roef furnished light. Air was supplied by an ingenious method; for leaded casks full of air were sent down, bung downward. Tipping the barrel water would rush into it and drive out the air to the man in the bell chamber. At the depth of thirty-three feet the air is compressed to half its former bulk, and the bell is, therefore, at that depth filled full with water; and as the depth increases so do the compression and the pressure.

THE SILE HAT.—"E. V.": The belief that cardboard forms a silk hat's foundation is an error. The hat is first built up of various thicknesses of linen—layers of linen, soaked in shellac, that by means of wooden molds and hot irons weighing twenty pounds apiece are welded one on the other till a perfect shape, brim and all complete, is obtained. The silk is next put on. This silk costs from \$10 to \$15 a yard. It looks like plush in the piece. The hatmaker cuts it off on the bias and molds it round the stiff linen foundation. The strips must be very accurately cut, and great care is used in their ironing and cementing, so as to give a perfect diagonal joint. Look at your silk hat's seam the next time you wear it. The joint's perfection will, perhaps amaze you. The brim, up to this point; is flat. Now its curling commences. That is where my queer forefinger comes in. The shaping of a hat brim is purely a matter of hand and eye and taste. The brim while being shaped is highly heated so as to give it pliability.

#### Historical.

—The dress coat originated in the eighteenth century. The coat tails, being very inconvenient in riding, were turned backward and attached to the coat by means of buttons. They thus formed folds, in which the handkerchief and snuffbox were carried. As the coat tail never reassumed its original position, it became in time united with the hinder part of the coat, and as a remembrance of this origin we find today the longitudinal cuts for the pockets and the two buttons in the back of the waist, which now have become mere ornaments, without any function whatever.

——In the year1866 the first national convention of workingmen was held at Baltimere, and the first demand for a national bureau of labor was made upon Congress. In December, 1871, such a bill was passed by the House of Representatives, but was later killed in the Senate. In June, 1884, the bureau of labor bill was passed by both Houses and became a law, being introduced under the supervision of the Interior Department.

ment.

—In the seventh century a Roman Catholic monk of the name of Botolph, or Bot-holph (boathelp), founded a church in what is now called Lincolpshire, England. Gradually a town grew up around the church, and was called Botolphstown, which was afterward contracted to Botholphston, and then shortened to Botoston, and finally to Boston. From that town of Boston in Lincolpshire came to America the Rev. John Cotton, who gave the name to the New England capital.

—In Andrews' "Anecdotes Ancient and

—In Andrews' "Anecdotes Ancient and Modern" (1789) one reads, "Should a glass house fire be kept up, without extinction for a longer term than seven years, there is no doubt but that salamander would be generated in the cinders." This probably accounts for the pop-ular idea that is salamander lives in the fire, a fallacy so far removed from the truth that the curious lizard-like beast so called cannot endure even the heat of the snn, but skulks away under

——It was not till the year 500—that is, nearly three hundred years after the death of Gregory the Illuminator—that the Armenian church be-came national in the full meaning of that term. Then it adopted the monophysite deetrine that in Christ there was but one nature, a heresy which in Christ there was but one nature, a heresy which has never been accepted by any of the western orthodox Protestant churches, by which the Armenian Gregorian or national church must logically be considered heretical. It is possibly owing to this dootrine that the Armenians use pure wine, without the addition of any water, in the Mass. Beyond this doctrine and the non-recognition of the papal supremacy the Armenian church and the Latin differ so slightly that when an Armenian Gregorian or schlematic passes over to Rome he finds in the united branch of this church no change whatever in liturgy or ritual.

#### ALL WEIGHTS AND SELECTIONS CHOICE OHIO HIDES.

IDES, CALP, PELTS AND TALLOW C. MAPP, 202-210 Vanco St., Tolodo, O



## A Smart Jumper

They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddler must be well groomed Nothing finer for his skin or his coat than Giosserine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a sponge. Makes a delightful strengthening rabdown. Supplied by

EASTERH DRUG CO., - BOSTON.

#### **Choice Hides and Skins** IN ANY SELECTION

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR Horsehides and City Calf untry & Packer, Shoopskins, Tallow, Grease, etc.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS CHARLES FRIEND & CO., 109-100 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable address. GREENFREND, CHICAGO

# HOTEL IMPERIAL

Broadway & 32nd St., NEW YORK.

Absolutely Fireproof. European Plan. COPELAND TOWNSEND. Morgan Ross, Mgr.

## **Hotel Navarre**

38th Street and 7th Ave. (200 feet west of Broadway)

## NEW YORK.

Ruropean Plan. Rooms, \$1.50; with bath \$2 Suites, \$4 and upwards. Elehard H. Stearns.

### Gilsey House BROADWAY and 29TH STREET, NEW YORK.

New sanitary plumbing. Steam heat, electric light and telephones in every room. Refurnished, modernized and fireproofed throughout. ALBERT R. KEEN.

## **Hotel Rennert**

BALTIMORE, MD. European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 and Upwards Per Day. AMES P. A. O'CONOR, Manage

## Louisville Hotel

Louisville, Ky.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS Change of management September, 1903. Ex tensive improvements. Everything first-class ROSS& PARIS CO., Owners and Proprietors

Onnetic Baloam Cured Pistula. Stiles, Wis., Feb. 13, 1904. I used Gombault's Caustle Baisam for fistula of the withers. It cured it. "It is the goods every time."

Jas. M. Moore.



ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

lating 600 was opened July 2, 1904, expenditure of over \$600,000 for

with three decks, open on all sides, affords a splendid view k and Surf, and the Loggie and Sun Space on the Tenth Floor fantic Ocean for 20 miles. raished. The dining room is light and sirry, with ample seating the rooms have het and cold on and fresh water. There is a all Telephone in every bedreom.

THE LEEDS COMPANY ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Write for Folder and Rates

#### CTIONS ES.

neility for

ALLOW olodo, O

per

action are action are is neces-groomed coat than the with a

BOSTON.

Skins

y Calf Grease, etc TERO

CO.,

BO. ILT.

CAGO

AL

ean Plan.

Ross, Mgr.

Ave.

bath \$2

W. Dab

ıse W YORK.

eam nes

-bon

KEEN.

ert

ean Plan.

pect.

er.

tel

ANS

903. Ex

rst-class

rictors

13, 1904. O.:

or fistula he goods foore.

ıla.

N FOR THE WIND IN THE WOOD.

poetry.

SUMMER'S REMEMBRANCE. How softly Summer sped! Between the dusk and dawn she slipt away, Leaving her lighted torches, gold and red,

Her last farewell to say. The meadow's urns she filled, And trimmed the forest's lamps of leaves, to be Ready for Autumn's welcome when she willed

The garden's hearthstone shows Where she found fragrant dream and dear de

For here are heaped the ashes of the rose That was her scented fire.

But she did not forget Her sister Autumn, who should later come; For sweet remembrance, on the hearth she set The first chrysauthemum.

—Frank Dempster Sherman, in N. Y. Tribune

AUTUMNAL Mayflowers fade with May, and are past and

gone; Butterflies live their day, and the year goes on; Yet the heart that was blithe with the flower and the butterfly
Lingers and lives and outlives while the years go The end of the tale is best and the close of the

song,
For the heart that has bent too fast, that has beat too long; And my heart is glad that years return not again— Glad that the first leaves fall, and the robin

sings in the rain. samund Marriott Watson, in the Athenseum.

O Love, you could not love me Though fair I found your eyes; Yet still, two stars above me, They haunt my evening skies.

O Love, our day was fleeting.
As all the flowers of Spring,
Yet Autumn's heart is beating With that remembering.

—Arthur Davison Ficke, in Scribner's

#### Brilliants.

Thou art Toyself mine aim, O Lord my King; Stretch forth Thy hand to save my soul; What matters more or less of journeying? While I touch Thee I touch my goal.

I love the God in Jesus Christ, Strong as the throne above, Yet wreathed his face with the deathless grace Of love, eternal love.

I love the Man in Jesus Christ, Bended to earth full length— But stooping down, he grasped the crown Of strength, oternal strength.

Love long, O heart of mine: be strong;
The man and God in Thee
Shall have their way and make the clay
A shrine of Deity:
—Oliver Hu

"If the day has a way of weeping a Mt. What matter, what matter to you?"
Tomorrow the spectre of tempest will filt,
The skies will be cheery and blue;
So, though the werid move in a devices way.
Look upward and on ward, not down,
For Care writes his record in wrinkles and gray,
It's as easy to smile as to frown."

#### Miscellaneous.

James and Agatha.

The winner with the firm only and the properties of the control of

incket you always wear and the same skirt."

'Oh, don't bother. I've got my hair done differently, and I've got a new hat. I don't want to talk about it. If you take no interest in my appearance, there's nothing more to be said.

What do you think about these Japanese now?"

The rest of his interview with Agatha was far from pleasant. But his column review of the from pleasant. But his column review of the age, of whom nearly twenty thousand were less than five years old.—Chicago News. from pleasant. But his column review of the novel by her nam-sake was reduced to two lines on the subject of Wardour street rubbish. And he was still conscientious.—Barry Pain,in Tetler.

#### Poutb's Department.

BRING A BOY.

Sometimes to be a boy's no fun;
For if you notice, every one
Expects a boy can get along
And won't take nothin', ever, wrong!
The other folke—now, ain't this true?—
Of course must be attended to
And give their choice, and asked polite;
But boys—"they get along all right!"

When we go vis'tin some place where They ain't got beds enough to spare, They fix the sofa up for me!
"'Twill do him nicely," ma says—goo! Or when we've comp'ny, like as not I'm stuck off on a wabbly cot Jes' anywhere that's out of sight! But boys—"they get along all right!"

Or when we drive, I'm crowded in
Till I'm all squeze out good and thin.
"You don't need much room, do you Roy?"
And I say no, 'cause I'm a boy!
And at the table (jes like bed),
When things don't even up, plain bread
And butter does my appetite!
For beys—"they get along all right!"
—Edwin L. Sable, in Lippincott's.

Fully Stated. Best State for an artist—Colorado.
Best State for a doctor—Md.
Best State for a tramp—Wash.
Best State for a toper—E. I. (and rock).
Worth more than aims states put tops

Cenn.

Best State for hous—Fenn.

Worst State for health—Ill.

The State we like best—Me.

The State for wealthy sinners—Mass.

Best State for dogs—Ky. (yl.)

Best State for a poor shet—Miss.

Best State for Arabs—Als.

Best State for Arabs—Als.

Best State for a flood—Ark.

Two States oftenest tegether—Wis. Ky.

Best State for miners—Ore. Wis. Ky.

brilliant flight of mescore, deve a long seeped:

"Well, the clid dipper's still there, anyhow!"
Nuch more recently a similar spectacle, although in this instance a suplar so greater
than is ordinarily looked for in August skies, disturbed the tranquility of a little girl whose
father, an enthuriante annature activements, had
taken her up on the reef with him to see the
sight. He expected her to be delighted with the
shooting stars, but he asses observed that her
expression was sourcely a joyous one.

"What is it, Ada?" he saked her, "Dee't
you like to watch them? Arm't you enjoying
yourcell?"

scientiously trying to harmonice the dictates of politoness and truth. "At least I suppose we can spare the stare, sad I think I might onjoy it if only you can give me your word we are sure of the moon."

According to Dorothy. Dorothy is a sweet little maid of two and a half. Her father never carries a cane, and when a caller came in with one, one day, she was ob-served standing before it rapt in contemplation. "Well, Dorothy," said her mother, "what's

that?"

Dorothy looked up with a puzzled expression
"Umbwella wivout any clothes on," said she.—

Why He Knew It.

"Do you know," said a Sunday-school teacher addressing a new pupil in the infast class, " that you have a soul?"

"Course I do," replied the little fellow, placing his hand over his heart, " I can feel it tick."

Didn't Break It.

Didn't Break it.

A busy mother sent her five-year-old daughter, Dorothy, and her son, Hareld, two years younger, to the village stere. The girl was to get a dezen eggs and the boy a new serubbing brush. Both were very proud of their commission, and started off, with much show of impertance and dignity, firmly grasping the money in their chubby hands.

Ten minutes inter they returned to the cottage, Dorothy crying as if her little heart would surely break, and grasping a broken paper bag from which dripped a stream of yellow and white alime, all that was left of a depen broken eggs. But the boy's face beamed with smiles of self-matisfaction.

natisfaction.
Between sobe Derothy chammered:
"Me's very serry, mamme. Me touldn't help
it. Me dropped the bag, and me's broken all the
eggs. Bos-hoo!"
Hareld's little become swelled with pride as, in
tenes of triumph, he sold:
"Hat Hat Me didn't break sarubbin' brush,
mamme."

#### Curious Jacts.

priod.

—One of the few instances of a streaming up hill can be found in White County our the top of a mountain is a spring that a siphon, and the unser runker point and prior the sale of the sale o

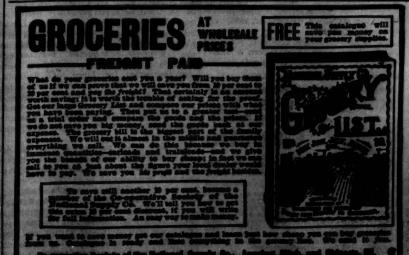
"cout" and consisting and country and coun

# RAW FURS.

We pay the highest market price for all Raw Fure of every deoription, and pay Expressage for all Shipments where value exgoods Five Dellars. Prices submitted on request. Send your raw

MARTIN BATES & SONS. Established 1804-

290 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.



## The Wolcott

NEW YORK CITY. fect light, air and ventilation to every room JAMES IL. BRESLIN, Proprietor

## HOTEL MORTON

Virginia Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.

AOMELIKE AND CHEERFUL.

Case of the best tables in the City, Roome en suite
with private bath. Sun parlot. Hevator from stree
level to all Reserv. Write for Booklet and terms.

#### HERALD SOUARE HOTEL

MA ST., JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. FIREPROUP. RATES, \$1.50 per day and upward. estaurant a la carre. Theatre parties a specialty. C. F. WILDEY, Proprietor.

#### HOTEL LINCOLN

Breadway and 53nd St., New York Most Convenient Location in the City EUROPEAN PLAN.

E. W. HOWLAND, Manager. THOMAS BRESLIN, Proprietor. Also Rotel Kensington, Saratoga, N. Y., and late of old Sturtevant House, New York City.

# **EBBITT HOUSE**

Washington, D. C AMBRICAN PLAN. Army and Navy Headquarters H. C. BURCH, Manager

## Troquois

BUFFALO, N. Y. Lending botel between New York and Chicago. WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

#### Water Grown Cypress AIR DRIED

Red Swamp Tanks

## Buy this grade and you get the best. We make Tanks of all sizes, for all purposes.

and to fill them here are a few helpers we make and have in stock: CARTER'S AIR
LIFT PUMPS, AIR COMPRESSORS,
ELECTRIC PUMPS, TRIPLEX POWER
PUMPS, GAS OR GASOLENE PUMPING ENGINES, WIND ENGINES AND

We Erect Tanks and Towers

RALPH B. CARTER CO. Inc 47 DEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## BERKSHIRES

Fit to top your herd or add to its matrons. Of al ges and best prise-winning strains. Address ALEX. M. FULPORD, Bel Air, Md.

SAM W. KIDD, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LEXINGTON, KV. FIVE VEARS successful setting for leading preeders of pudigreen stock and stood the test.

COL. A. G. MADDEN, KINGMAN, IND. Live Stock Auctioneer, Expert judge of horses. Write before claiming date.

## AGENTS WANTED To Canvass for the

# **United States** Senator Number

NOW PUBLISHED. The issue contains portraits of the NINETY MEMBERS, two from each State in the Union.

This collection was made from recent

# **Boston Budget**

The Pictures 12 by 8 inches in size

are protected by copyright and cannot be reproduced legally elsewhere. The group forms the most valuable collection of statesmen ever offered to the American people. The number will be of unrivalled value to individuals. sebools and libraries.

PRICE SO CENTS DELIVERED.

For terms and other particulars address

The BUDGET COMPANY. WM. GRANT JAMES, Treasurer, 220 WASHINGTON STREET,

DOSTOR, MASS.

#### The Horse.

Good Farm Stock.

Good Form Stock.

Very many of our farmers get the idea that all they have to do is to breed their nondescript mares to the leggy, coarse type of so-called coach horses being peddled through the country, to get a useful farm horse. I have seen hundreds of colts from this kind of breeding, and must say that not five per cent of them are even fair specimens of the general-purpose horse, while fifty per cent. or more are failures from every point of view. I have seen much every point of view. I have seen much better results where the coach stallion bas been a finer and more completely built one, or where a Hackney or American trotter of a compact, smooth, muscular type has been

These observations have led me to the conclusion that this latter plan is the surest one to bring some measure of success in producing the general-purpose farm horse. —George McKerrow, Dane County, Wis.

The beneficial effect of grooming upon the well-being of stabled horses cannot easily be overrated. Vigorous grooming tends to keep them in a healthy state, and without it it is not possible to maintain them in the best working condition. It is very generally thought that the only object of grooming horses is merely to clean the coat and to im-prove its appearance, but this is quite a sub-

The principal and important objects of grooming are, or, at any rate, should be, to clean the skin (not merely the surface of the coat), to keep its pores open, and to stimu-late and increase its action by vigorous fric-tion. If a horse is to be at its best for work, the skin must be kept clean and the pores open, so that the action of the skin may be thorough and efficient. The in-creased action of the skin induced by the friction of vigorous grooming is very health-ful. There is nothing like plentiful groom-ing and "elbow-grease" for the purpose of obtaining permanent glossiness and bloom of coat in a horse, provided, of course, that the animal is at the same time well fed and

kept in satisfactory bodily condition.

A glossy and sleek coat can be obtained by such artificial means as unnecessarily high feeding, an undue amount of cloth-ing and a hot stable, but under such conditions it is obtained at the expense of the well-being of the horse, and it is, therefore, a very bad and harmful plan to resort to these artificial means in order to get a bright and sleek coat. Moreover, the shine and gloss of coat induced by these artificial means is easily lost and quickly disappears when the horse is out in the open in cold weather. Good grooming is the only legitimate means of getting a high polish and bloom on the coat of a horse which is re-quired to be in good working condition, and the glossiness obtained in this way is per-

The amount of grooming that stable horses should receive depends to a certain extent upon the kind of work performed. A horse which is worked at fast paces re-quires a greater amount of grooming than a draught horse doing his work at a slow pace. The harder a horse's condition is required to be, in order that the animal may perform his particular kind of work satisfactorily, the more grooming will be neces

No horse can receive too much grooming when stabled and worked. They should in all cases be groomed, at any rate, once a day, and as thoroughly as circumstances will permit. In grooming a horse, the chief things are to apply plenty of vigorous fricare good means of applying friction, after full use has been made of the body brush. Mane and tail should receive due atten-tion when the horse is groomed; these ap-

pendages must be kept clean and free from dandruff. If it is neglected to brush the mane and the tail, the accumulated dand-ruff is very liable to give rice to an irritated condition of the crest or dock, and this will cause the horse to rub and disfigure these

#### Choice Butter Slightly Higher.

Choice Butter Slightly Higher.

The tendency to decreased receipts which has appeared in the leading markets everywhere is reflected in an improvement in prices especially of the higher grades. The proportion of these continues lighter as the pasture feed declines in quality and barn feed begins. Creamery which can grade as strictly fine fresh is readily sold at 23 cents. Large amounts of creamery which ought to grade as extra but which is a little off sells at about last week's quotations. Dairy grades show but slight improvement, the supply being large and the average quality only moderately good. Box and print butters share slightly in the improvement ters share slightly in the improvement showing a fractional gain.

September was an unusually good month for butter making throughout the dairy districts, and October has likewise been almost a record-breaking month for pasturage and butter making, enabling butter makers to turn out a quality of butter that makers to turn out a quality of butter that could be put satisfactorily into storage. It is a peculiar feature of the situation that with the large make of butter prices have been higher right along than those during the fall season last year. This year prices have no doubt helped to keep up the preduct, farmers having an inducement to retain their cows and feed them liberally to get the largest profitable yield of milk. No doubt the fundamental reason of both the high prices and large supply is good dedoubt the fundamental reason of both the high prices and large supply is good demand, caused by the general prosperous condition of the consuming public. While the amount in storage in Boston, New York and Philadelphia is considerably larger than last year, it is estimated at nearly double that of last year in Chicago.

At New York, while there is no material improvement in demand, prospects of some further decrease in the receipts, coupled with somewhat firmer advices from the West, gave the market a firmer tone today on fancy ireah creamery. There are no tran-

West, gave the market a firmer tone today on fancy tresh creamery. There are no transactions under the call on 'change, but the business on the street |was from 12| cents to 22 cents. It became difficult for buyers to secure quality acceptable to their trade below the outside figure. There is still a small proportion of fancy butter, the great bulk of the stock from all sections showing some defects in 'flavor, ibody, etc. These undergrades are selling at irregular rates, but there is not demand sufficient to absorb the quantity offered, and helders are anxious to find large outlets. A little business is doing with exporters but not



GERMAN COACH HORSE, CHAMPION WARNER.

"Champion Warner" is from Friesland, Germany, and is one of the most remarkable Coach horses living. He has never yet suffered defeat in the show ring in three continents, notwithstanding his great size. He is a wonderful mover, and weighs 1600 pounds, with all of the daintiness of an Arab. Champion Warner won gold medals, honorable prizes, sweepstakes, etc., at Paris International Exposition, Paris, Prance, and was the favorite at the recent Brockton (Mass.) Fair, where our firm, the owners, Hartman Stock Paim, Columbus, O., exhibited one carload of German Coachers and Percheron stallions.

nough to relieve the situation to any extent. Imitation creamery is quiet, factory and packing stock slow, but without fur-ther quotable change, renovated in light demand unless the quality is exceptionally

Little if any change can be noted in the things are to apply plenty of vigorous friction to the skin and to remove all loose dandruff from the coat. The mere removal of superficial dirt and caked sweat is of little use and by no means constitutes grooming. The body brush offers the best means of removing loose dandruff from the skin and of cleansing the latter, while it is also most useful for applying friction. Brushes answer well for the purpose of remarks are being passed at occasionally, a little improvement. Refrigerator eggs are moving superficial dirt, dried mud and caked sweat from the coat, but there their usefulness ends. Hay-pads and the hands quality, and there is little peddling demand for such lots as are needed for current use. Holders are inclined to be firm in their views in view of the high country cost and the little business doing, is generally at full prices, as receivers prefer to store their high cost cheese rather than to submit to actual loss. Large sizes continue in very light propagation in the rethan to submit to actual loss. Large sizes continue in very light proportion in the receipts, but home-trade demand shows very little interest. Exporters are making occasional inquiries for fancy large cheese, with a view of cabling. There are some inquiries for cheaper grades of full cream, but few such to be found. Skims continue in moderate supply and desirable grades in fair demand and ateady. Poor akims sell alowly.

moderate supply and desirable graces in fair demand and steady. Poor akims sell slowly.

The cheese market is quiet, with demand light and prices practically unchanged. There is a fair export demand for cheese. The arrivals at Boston for the week were over one hundred thousand pounds.

Latest cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain reports butter markets as somewhat easier in tone. Increased arrivals from the Antipodes and heavy shipments leaving there this week, causes buyers to hold back, but so far, have failed to obtain any concessions in prices. Finest grades:

Danish 25½ to 26½ cents, Irish 29½ to 25½ cents, Causalian 22½ ocents, Russian 21½ to 23 cents. American creamery is dull and neglected, though offered at 20 to 23 cents. Ladles continue to move slowly at 18½ to 19½ cents. Cheese markets fairly steady. Buyers hang back. The heavy shipment from Montreal last week takes all speculative feeling out of them, and are content with supplies sufficient for immediate wants. Finest American and Canadian 12 to 12½ cents. to 12} cents.

Beaten Milk Supply Well Sustained.

The following statement, compiled from figures furnished by the companies, shows the quantities of milk brought into Boston during the month of September, 1905, over the three railroads: Boston & Albany, 1,426,976 quarts; Boston & Maine, 6,838,342 quarts; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 1,680,065 quarts, compared with Boston



& Albany, 1,483,694 quarts; Boston & Maine, 6,370,690 quarts; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 1,780,497 quarts for the month of August, 1905.

Egg Receipts Liberal and Trade Dull. Dealers say the egg market is comparatively dull this week although demand would ordinarily be called good, but it has slackened up a little from the unusual activity of the past few weeks. Receipts continue liberal and the warm weather tends to depress the quality of distant shipments.
All the nearby New England grades, howage eggs ought to go out quite freely at this season, and the movement will have to begin soon if the immense quantities are to be disposed of at a profit.

The egg market is characterized by the reculiar conditions of receipt heavier than

The egg market is characterized by the peculiar conditions of receipt heavier than usual at the time of year, but prices likewise unusually high for the season. As has often been noted, the existence of heavy supplies and high prices at the same time indicates an unusually large demand from all classes of consumers. The good supplies of fresh eggs have prevented the sale of any great quantity of storage eggs and the situation so far has been unfavorable for storage stocks, only a few thousand cases having gone out of the Beston houses thus far while the stock on hand is more than sixty thousand cases above that of last year.

plants moving slowly. Fancy lettuce is held steady, but the market is burdened with poor stock, which is dragging at very low figures. Lims beans rule easier under free offerings. Mushrooms weak, and selling mainly from 25 to 50 cents per pound. Peppers in liberal supply. Norfolk peas lower. String beans are in heavy supply, and weak at the lower figures quoted. Turning lower.

they begin to soften or rot. The demand is fairly good and winter apples are now be-ginning to sell. Quotations show little change from last week. Baldwins No. 1s quote from \$2 to \$3, No. 2s \$1.25. Fall varieties continue at unchanged figures, but with some kinds which are in less abundant supply a little higher. Cranberries hold advanced figures well, receipts being more liberal. Cold weather would stimulate demand quickly. Pears in larger supply than at any time during the season, and prices only at about the corresponding level of apples. Keiffer pears from New Jersey sell at low figures although fairly good in appearance. Quinces are in fair demand and not very large supply. No. 1s bring from \$1 to \$5, and No. 2s from one-half to two-thirds the price of No. 1s. No. 2 quinces are in large supply this week.

price of No. 1s. No. 2 quinces are in large supply this week.

At New York the demand for apples is moderate, but the light offerings cause the market to rule considerably stronger. Pears are calling well when showing fancy quality, but ordinary stock holds dull and weak. Quinces vary widely in color and prices range accordingly. Not many peaches are arriving and plums also scarce, with anything showing attractive quality selling promptly at full prices. Grapes are in liberal supply and weak, with outside figures more extreme. Trade is light for cranberries today and feeling easier, though former prices sustained.

Positry in Full Supply.

market is well supplied with live
with prices continuing at a lower
a recently quoted. The supply of
sized chickens is in excess of de-

time of year, much of the stock, however, being undestrable.

Fancy large roasting chickens are not plenty and chickens of broiler size are in moderate supply and can be sold, but chickens of intermediate sizes are too plenty and many of them have to go into cold storage with the future prices doubt al. Milkfed chickens mostly from the West are selling in a limited way with choice once above the regular market. Many of the milk-fed chickens are poor and hardly wanted at all. Some feeders have taken to fattening chickens on sour milk and swill, calling them milk-fed and turning out a product with poor keeping qualities. Fowls are in light supply for the reason that farmers seem to be holding back their laying stock in order to increase their egg supply. It doesn't take many eggs at present figures to pay back the value of the fowl, and they prefer to take their chances in selling the fowls later. Heavy geese are bringing high prices.

Apple Buyers Active.

Apple Sayers Active.

Apple sales at the various shipping stations throughout New York and New England usually range, as reported at this office, at between \$1.75 to \$3 per barrel. Some of these sales include Nu. is and 2s and some of them are for fruit on the trees. Perhaps the bulk of sales reported are around \$2 2b to \$2.50, including 1s and 2s, delivered at the shipping station, and including barrels. A correspondent calls attention to the disorepancy between prices reported paid in the Champlain Valley of Vermont and those prevailing in western New York. The prices quoted, however (\$2.50 to \$4) are confirmed from many sources and it is evident that the Champlain Valley apples are this year of great excellence in quality, size and appearance and in much favor with buyers, bringlog about \$1 m reper barrel than the same varieties in other parts of the Northenstern States. There are few in any sections of the country which produce better commercial apples than the Northern Spies of the Champlain Valley. The warm weather will no doubt have some effect in causing windfalls and seconds to be hurried to market, as they will soften and change rapidly. Those who have facilities for farm ice storage will have a considerable advantage, as they can hold back their windfalls until the bulk of this grade are out of the market.

High prices for apples are reported from

back their windfalls until the bulk of this grade are out of the market.

High prices for appies are reported from various cactions, as \$4 for fancy Spies in Michigan and for the same varietyinOntario. A good part of the Ontario crop seems to have been already bought up by speculators and exporters at prices lower than the present level. Nova Scotia will have about half a crop, which has already started for Europe; ahipments so far made have for choice varieties netted growers between \$3 and \$4 per barrel.

per barrel.

The average run of apples coming to the New York market is rather poor, and strictly fancy fruit sells readily at a good range of prices. Four dollars is about the top figure, which is paid for large, fancy, high-colored, red, late, fall fruit. The supply of low-grade apples is relatively large and sales slow and difficult to make.

Apple buyers are quite active in Virginia and West Virginia, where the crop seems to be larger in quantity and of choice quality. Fruit arriving at New York from these sections is mostly York Imperial and Ben Davis, selling at \$1.25 to \$3.50 per barrel.

Cranberry Growers Confident.

Fruit Situation Fairly Good.

Apple receipts continue liberal, and the arm weather causes growers to ship windulls, etc., to get them on the market before

The Wisconsin cranberry crop is reported about all sold, but not much of it will come to Eastern markets, the Western demand taking care of the whole supply. The Western crop has been large and sold at high prices, and already several large new marshes are being made ready for cran-berries, owing to the enthusiasm among the

The Cape Cod and New Jersey crop seems to be turning out even less than expected and some estimates are now as low as fifty per cent. of a crop. The situation naturally tends to a firmness of prices with some growers holding for still higher figures. It must be borne in mind, however, that high prices will check the demand greatly.

Leading Cape Cod cranberry growers are reported unwilling to self even at the advance, and holding for still higher prices. There is no doubt of the shortage, especially in the Cape grop, but whether or not it is enough of a shortage to make prices go any higher, consumers may have to come to the terms of growers, if the latter hold together in the present attitude. Some predict \$10 per barrel before Thankegiving, but that looks like an extreme figure.

## Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

At the World's Fair at St. Louis I won ore Premier Championship Awards than my other exhibitor of live steek. I won

overy Premier Championship effered on Hackneys; also every Gold Medal but one. At Chicago International, 1904, on 20 head I won 34 princs.

I have "the goods" and will save you \$500 to \$1000 on a stallion. Write and see. Your own time of payment and guarantee of 60 per cent. I will insure stallions I sell against Joath for two years.

LEW W. COCHBAR, On big Four, Monon and Vandalia R'ye and Interurban from Indianapolis.

# H. INGLE & SONS

UNDULATA STOCK FARM HARRY WEISSINGER & SON.

#### STELDYVILLE, KY. Breeders of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

This herd comprises suon familles as Blackbirds, Prides, Ericas. Barbaras, Coquettes, Queen Mothers, Heatherblooms, etc. Cattle that were selecteu because of their choice blood lines and individual excellence. Three high-class bulls in service, the prize-winning WOOD-LAWN ADMIRAL, the noted breeding sire BELL'S ECLIPSER and GAY HERO. Have young bulls by Prince Ite, imp. Proteres and Grantington Here for sale at reasonable prices. Farm one and a quarter miles from Shelbyville on L. & N., C. & O and Southern R'ys.

# **Percheron Stallions**

## Mares For Sale at Reasonable Prices

E. F. MURRAY.

## EL PASO, ILL.

NAPOLEON, OHIO. **HUMPHREYS** 

# Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the EICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. PEVERS, Congestions, Inflat curs ; tions, Lung Pever, Milk Pover,

B. B. SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries,

C. C. SORE THROAT, Quiney, Episo D. D. WORMS, Bots, Grabs.

E. E. | COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed P. F. COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown,

G. C. Prevents MISCARRIAGE. H. H. KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.

I. I. SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, J. K. BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat,

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., \$7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

EF BOOK MAILED PREE



Ask for details of how we can save you \$100 to \$600 a year on your purchases—we have a plan it will pay you to know all about. Co-Sparative Soulety of the Matteaux Supply Co., Lancing, Mich. Chicago, III.

# Wo. 2 length, 5% inc

TWEMLOW'S

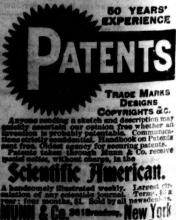
## **Shingle or Wood Stains** (CARBOLIZED PRESERVATIVE)

For use on Roofs. or any building where fine natural blending tones

are desired. Application made by dipping the shingles or by brushing.

The colors grow darker by age, but are enduring. Standard Colors-Coder Green, Light Greens, Russets, Reds, Slate and Grey.

MANUFACTURED BY HOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.



HAY CARRIERS. PULLEYS.